New-York Daily Times.

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[illegible] THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES [illegible] THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] EVERY TUESDAY and FRIDAY [illegible] THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES [illegible] THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA [illegible]

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

Private Bill Day in the Senate.

Notice Terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and Navigation.

THE FRENCH SPOLIATION BILL.

THE U. S. BRIG BAINBRIDGE

Return Home Without Orders.

THE ADMINISTRATION INDIGNANT.

The Frontier Service and Pacific Railroad Bills.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 25, 1855.

The return home without orders of the United States brig *Bainbridge*, from her training station on the coast of Brazil, has excited great indignation in the Administration; and her Commander, Lieutenant CHAS. G. HUNTER, (better known as *Alvarado* HUNTER,) will certainly be [illegible]—if, indeed, his name is not stricken [illegible] from the rolls of the Navy. It is understood that HUNTER's return is in consequence of the refusal of the Commodore on the Brazil station to order the *Bainbridge* to Paraguay, to the aid of our Consul HOPKINS and brother, in their troubles with the authorities of that country. The Lieutenant took the responsibility, when his own views of what was right and proper were not seconded by his superior officer, to end his cruise and come home and make his appeal direct to the head of the Department. Such conduct, of course, is subversive of all discipline; and unless new facts, very much changing the present aspect of the case, shall be brought out, Secretary DOBBIN will certainly be justified and sustained in subjecting the insubordinate officer to the severest punishment. Lieut. HUNTER, doubtless, fully considered all this before he took the extraordinary step of returning home; and, therefore, is prepared to receive with becoming resignation whatever of punishment may be in store for him.

The bill to raise three thousand volunteers for limited service against the Indians will fail; as will the pending proposition for an increase of the army. Instead of these measures, it is now quite probable that two permanent new regiments of Infantry will be authorized, together with a regiment of rangers, a thousand strong—one half of them to serve in Texas and New-Mexico, and the other half to serve on the plains, and open and protect a good emigrant road to California. This proposition is now maturing, and will probably be made on Saturday.

All sorts of combinations are making for and against the Pacific Railroad. A fortnight ago a plan was suggested by which the Railroad bill could easily have been passed. As I have repeatedly intimated heretofore, there were a number of good friends of a Pacific Railroad, who were so much incensed by Mr. MCDOUGAL's postponement of the Railroad bill last session, to enable the friends of the Nebraska bill to take up and pass the latter measure, that they were determined never to vote for the Pacific Railroad, so long as the leadership was in his hands. Of this Mr. MCDOUGAL was well aware. He was told a year ago that if he interfered unfairly in the Nebraska fight, his Railroad bill would be slaughtered; but he braved the indignation of the Northern men upon whose votes he needed to rely in order to pass the road.

So, a fortnight ago, he was told by men whose opinions are, at least, worthy of attention, that the measure would be defeated in his hands, and earnest practical friends of the bill, who want the road, and are not particular how they get it, or through whose agency, proposed a plan by which this determined opposition could be appeased. The plan involved the retirement of Mr. MCDOUGAL from the leadership, and the proposal of the Senate Three Route bill in the House as a substitute, by a prominent Northern Anti-Nebraska man. That was the price asked for the support of a very few men—but enough, as events show, to have saved the bills—the great mass of the Anti-Nebraska men, feeling that they were bound to support the railroad measure, notwithstanding its unfortunate leadership.

Mr. MCDOUGAL appears to have relied on his own strength, and the expected aid of Southern men, to whom he addressed energetic and urgent personal appeals. He failed to accept the plan which would carry the bill, while it would not redound to his individual credit, for he has set his political fortunes upon the turn of this die. He has been signally defeated as a consequence. All his appeals to the strict constructionists of the South were not sufficient to secure votes enough to carry him through. It is only surprising that he should ever have been deceived into expecting the needed aid from that quarter. He struggled manfully against the difficulties which beset his path, but all to no purpose. The Davis amendment was adopted despite his opposition, and then, when as a *dernier resort*, he charged into the arena again, and assented to be the champion of the Davis scheme, the [illegible] that passed it once reconsidered it, and then referred it again to the Select Committee, where it can be kept until doomsday by much less effort than it took to get it there. These are plain facts. The moral is apparent. Self-reliance is generally a valuable quality in a legislator,—but not so, if indulged at the expense of legislative tact, prudence, and practical skill.

The effort now will be made to pass a Pacific Railroad bill in the Senate, and then get it put upon its passage in the House [illegible]. The Senate will not agree to the three road proposition, I now think,—but is more likely to pass a bill for a single road. Now that the defeat of Mr. McDOUGAL has been accomplished, it is to be hoped that a more favorable feeling towards this great measure will exist in the House when the subject is again taken up.

The Democratic Senators held still another caucus this morning on the subject of Know-Nothingism, but were still unable to agree upon any plan of operation against their secret foe. The resolutions on the subject offered in the Senate to-day, by Mr. WELLER, are understood to be the same which he advocated in the caucus.

Hon. M. S. LATHAM, of California, has accepted an invitation to deliver an address at Baltimore next Wednesday evening, at a grand Masonic festival. His subject will be the adaptation of Masonry to the spread of Republicanism. s.

THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS—Second Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The President *pro tem.* stated this was private-bill day, and that the unanimous consent of the Senate would be required for the transaction of any other business.

Mr. HUNTER asked unanimous consent for the purpose of taking up the Army Appropriation bill.

Mr. PETIT said he would give his unanimous consent if Mr. HUNTER would allow him to have one little bill passed.

Mr. HUNTER said the consent must be unconditional or not at all.

Mr. PETIT—Then I cannot consent.

The bill for the relief of Captain PHILIP F. VOORHEES, of the United States Navy, was then postponed until Friday next, on motion of Mr. MALLORY.

The bill settling the claims of the legal heirs of RICHARD W. MEADE, deceased, was also postponed until Friday next, on the motion of Mr. STUART.

The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong*, was taken up.

Mr. WELLER offered a substitute authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims of Capt. SAML. C. REID, the owners, officers, and crew of the *Armstrong*, and pay what is due, not exceeding one hundred and thirty-one thousand six hundred dollars, being the sum demanded of the Portuguese Government. Amendment agreed to.

Messrs. CLAYTON and WELLER then advocated the payment of the claimants of the *Armstrong*.

The debate was continued by Messrs. BROWN, BAYARD, CASS and HOUSTON for, and Messrs. FESSENDEN and DAWSON against the bill as amended, when it passed by a vote of 22 against 17—Mr. BENJAMIN voting in its favor in order to move a reconsideration.

The merits of the case were submitted in 1851, to Prince NAPOLEON, as arbitrator between the American and Portuguese Governments, the former having made a demand against the latter, for remuneration for the loss of the brig *General Armstrong* in Fayal, by an attack of the British fleet.

NAPOLEON decided that Portugal was not liable, and the case came before Congress for settlement.

Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. FULLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a joint resolution authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and navigation in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States as in his opinion manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States.

Mr. HAVEN said this ought to pass to get rid of some onerous impositions on our commerce.

The resolution was passed.

Mr. BOYCE moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. FULLER said the resolution was referred to the Committee on Commerce a year ago, and was in accordance with the views of the State Department. Its object is to enable notice to be given to the Danish Government, with which there is now a treaty in operation imposing onerous Sound dues on our commerce going into the Baltic and Elsinore. Under the language of the existing treaty, it is considered the President is not authorized to take the initiative without the authority of Congress.

Mr. BAYLY hoped Mr. BOYCE's motion would prevail; he wanted the resolution sent to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. They had already the subject before them. It was one not so free from doubt as a casual observer might suppose. The House refused to reconsider the vote by which the resolution was passed.

Mr. LANE of Oregon, made a long personal explanation, saying he would never consent to make treaties with some of the tribes of Oregon, until the murderers among them of innocent white victims shall be brought to the punishment deserved for their shocking crimes.

The bill for the relief of SAMUEL A. BELDEN & Co., refunding the duties on goods confiscated in Mexico while that country was in our military possession, was rejected by a vote of 82 against 86.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

The House went into Committee on the French Spoliation bill.

Mr. BAYLY's substitute, being the Senate bill as amended, was considered.

Mr. LETCHER moved to strike out the words, "and interest thereon," from the following proviso:

In all cases of transfer or assignment, except gifts or donations, no assignee shall be entitled to receive an amount beyond the consideration paid and interest thereon.

He said as the clause stood, it would result to the benefit of speculators, who have gone into the market to drive hard bargains. Men who get their living by grinding the faces of the poor, while the original holders will not reap the benefit of the interest.

Mr. BAYLY replied, that this provision was put into the bill by that class who are fighting the assignees. He would not agree to the principle that an assignee who has paid his money shall be razeed on the face of his bond, and then deprived of the advantage of interest.

Mr. LETCHER's amendment was rejected by a vote of 77 against 60.

Mr. SMITH, of Va., moved to strike out the entire proviso. He said he would proceed with his explanation when the gentleman from South Carolina should cease his conversation.

Mr. ORR—(Spiritedly in response)—The gentleman is as much in the habit of interrupting as anybody.

Mr. SMITH—All I ask is, that you do not talk under me.

Mr. ORR—You ought to adopt the same course for the government of your own conduct.

The Chairman demanded order.

Mr. SMITH—I don't understand why the gentleman should get into such a pet.

Mr. SMITH's reason for moving to strike out the proviso was, it undertook to interfere with the legal rights of purchasers, which they had no right to do. It was gratuitous in his colleague (Mr. LETCHER) to say that the assignees ground the face of the poor. It may be they saved immediate creditors from absolute want by buying their claims.

Mr. CRAIGE always thought the gentleman legislated for the many, and not for the few. Now, so far from this, he now would benefit the class who ought not to be legislated for in this or any other Government. He did not know the fact personally, but he learned that many of those claims had been hawked about, and ten, fifteen or twenty thousand dollars worth bought for three, five, or ten dollars.

Mr. SMITH, of Virginia, asked—Do you know a single case of the kind? Is it right to refer to that common rumor?

Mr. WALSH—Will the gentleman give way?

Mr. CRAIGE—Cheerfully, as I obtained the information from the gentleman.

Mr. WALSH—I know ANDREW FISHER sold his claim to a Wall-street Broker for three per cent.

Mr. CRAIGE, resumed, saying land-sharks have resorted to all sorts of means to have this bill passed. Not for the benefit of the descendants of those who suffered by French Spoliation, but for themselves who live by speculation on the misfortunes of others, therefore the proviso should not be stricken out.

Mr. LETCHER—My colleague (Mr. SMITH) regretted I undertook to speak of this as a matter of speculation. The original claimants slumber in their graves. Where are the widows and orphans? Are there any here asking for this money? [Numerous responses, "Yes."] I ask, why do you provide interest to men who chiseled them out of the amount?

Mr. BLISS thought it was wrong to assume that speculators were passing this bill. The house had no right to discriminate as to the holders of claims.

Mr. SMITH's amendment was rejected.

Several other amendments were offered and voted down.

Mr. WRIGHT of Miss., made an onslaught on the claims of agents, hoping they would not receive one dime under the bill.

Mr. MCMULLEN, though opposed to the bill, defended the claims of agents. There might be a few unworthy ones, but from personal knowledge he knew some to be as honorable as any gentleman on this floor.

Without concluding the subject, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

News From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Senator DIXON is confined to his room with a bad cold. He is not seriously ill, but is too indisposed to attend to business in the Senate.

Hon. Mr. LATHAM, of California, will address the Masonic institutions of Maryland, at Baltimore, on the 31st inst.

The *Star* says that private advices received from Havana to the 21st inst., represent the Cubans as being highly excited and joining the revolutionary cause, because the Cortes refuse to sell the island to the United States, and that a serious outbreak was expected.

Advices from California say that Major HAMMOND, to whom Dr. GWIN entrusted the management of his reelection to the Senate, turns up as a candidate for the position himself.

A man calling himself A. C. BREWSTER has recently been attempting to issue policies of fire insurance here in the name of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company of Boston, and had appointed agents, &c. Letters from Boston state that there is no such company in existence there, and the President of the Merchants' Insurance Company writes that their company has no such agent. BREWSTER had policies printed here, and in the assignment is printed the name of the "American Insurance Company," while the policy bears the name of the Merchants' Fire Insurance Company, and has the signatures of its Secretary and President, both in the same handwriting. It is supposed that BREWSTER has an accomplice. He has now gone to the South or West.

It has been snowing slightly here all night, and the snow is now about two inches deep, and the weather has no indication of clearing up.

Col. KINNEY leaves in ten days for New-Orleans, on his way to Mosquito. Large numbers are flocking to join the Expedition, and more confidence is generally felt in the enterprise.

Senator Douglas and the Next Presidency.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Washington *Sentinel* of this morning says: "From an intimate acquaintance and political association with Judge DOUGLAS, we feel justified in stating that he neither desires nor would receive the nomination for the next Presidential term."

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

No. 46.—Thomas Law's Executors *et al.*, appellants, *vs.* Joseph E. Law. Argument continued by Mr. COXE for the appellee, and concluded by Mr. BERRY for the appellants.

No. 107.—WM. JONES, *et al.*, plaintiffs in error *vs.* WM. S. JOHNSTON. Motion to dismiss the writ of error argued by Hon. S. P. CHASE in support thereof.

No. 48.—Wm. A. Booth, appellant *vs.* Ferdinand Clark. Argument commenced by Mr. BRADLEY for the appellant.

Adjourned till Monday.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Mr. BISHOP presented a remonstrance against the law restraining Banks of Discount from acting as Savings Banks.

Mr. BROOKS presented a petition of the Mutual and Merchants' Insurance Companies, of New-York, for amendments to their charter.

Bills were introduced, by Mr. HUTCHINGS, to prevent Banks discounting on surplus funds. Also, to authorize the city of Brooklyn to purchase the Marine Hospital grounds from the United States. Also, to regulate the issuing of Stock Certificates.

Mr. FIELD introduced a bill prohibiting the receipt by a person of a Bank bill of this State at a less rate than one-quarter per cent.

The bill relative to Stock Issues provides the stock must be issued for cash actually paid in, not otherwise; the stock to be registered by the County Clerk.

ASSEMBLY.... ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

Bills were reported by Mr. VAN ALLEN, appropriating money to complete the Idiotic Asylum. By Mr. S. B. COLE, for payment to academies to educate common school teachers. By Mr. DAVISON, favorably on the bill to repeal the act prohibiting the circulation of foreign notes under five dollars.

BILLS REPORTED.

Bills were reported by Mr. KINDY, to apply the act for the dissolution of Manufacturing Companies to Woolen Mills.

BILLS PASSED.

Bills were passed appropriating the revenues of the United States Deposit Fund, &c.

To amend the Charter of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

Bills were noticed by Mr. JIMMERSON relative to Hamilton-square, New-York.

By Mr. EDWARDS, reducing all moneyed transactions to the Federal currency.

By Mr. DAVIDSON, for the incorporation of Companies for the Navigation of the Lakes and Rivers.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Bills were introduced by Mr. BLATCHFORD to establish Courts of Conciliation in the several Counties of the State; also to explain and amend the law relative to passenger vessels arriving at New-York.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Temperance bill was again taken up, and the second section being still before the Committee numerous amendments were proposed, all of which were voted down.

During the debate Mr. O'KEEFE, of New-York, made a violent attack upon the leaders of the Temperance movement, mimicking in voice and manner, two of them, Mr STEBBINS, of Monroe, and Mr. LEIGH, of New-York.

Mr. LEIGH replied, and the debate took a lively turn.

After a lengthy discussion Mr. COLEMAN, of New-York, moved to strike out the entire section, and addressed the House in support of his motion in a very dignified speech. In the course of his remarks he read a letter from Mayor WOOD, in which that gentleman states his belief in the efficacy of the present laws for preventing intemperance, if strictly enforced, and says that the number of places kept open on the Sabbath for the sale of liquors in New-York has been reduced by him from 2,300, at the commencement of his administration, to "twenty-six" last Sunday.

Mr. LEIGH thought the closing of these houses was intended for effect upon the Legislature.

The House adjourned without coming to a vote on Mr. COLEMAN's motion. So no progress was made.

Meeting of the Democratic Hard-Shell Committee—Resolutions, &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Democratic Hard-Shell Committee held a meeting in Congress Hall last night, and the following gentlemen were present: Augustus Schell, James S. Libby, Thomas J. Barr, from the First District; Grosvenor S. Adams, Elijah Ward, from the Second District; John S. Nafew, Lyman Tremain, James R. Fonda, from the Third District; Joseph M. Lyon, Thomas B. Mitchell, Dr. Cook, from the Fourth District; George Clark, from the Fifth District; Horatio G. Warner, E. Darwin Smith, Abram Vernam, from the Seventh District, and C. C. Burr, who was admitted as a substitute.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That in the result of the recent election in this State, influenced, as it was, by new and extraneous isms, having no legitimate bearing upon the position and principles of the National Democracy, it has no cause of discouragement—for while these new elements necessarily diminished the vote of our excellent State ticket, the 100,000 given to our candidates for Congress, despite all the embarrassments of that campaign, furnishes gratifying evidence that the National Democratic sentiment and organization of New-York are by no means impaired. The only fact clearly established in the recent election in this State, is that the National Administration has entirely forfeited the confidence of all parties; that as National Democrats we feel confident that our real strength is undiminished, and that when the proper time and occasion arrives our principles and organization will be fully maintained.

Resolved, That in view of the emphatic manner in which those who have sought to crush out their principles and their party in this State and at Washington, have been themselves rebuked and defeated, the National Democracy of New-York will continue firmly to maintain their principles and position. The rubbish having been cleaned away the old guard is prepared for the future as in the past to do ample justice to itself, its principles, its enemies and its friends, and with this end, fully, boldly, and fearlessly maintain its organization, relying on its ultimate triumphs.

Resolved, That we with pleasure avail ourselves of this opportunity to reiterate our unbounded confidence in the political integrity of Hon. D. S. DICKINSON, and refer with unfeigned satisfaction to his unvarying consistency, and recognizing in him a true and faithful patriot, of whom the Democracy of the Empire State may indeed be proud.

Resolutions of sympathy and regret for the death of RICHARD T. MULLIGAN, a member of the Committee, were offered by Senator BAKR and adopted.

Anti-Know-Nothing Convention.

GENESEO, Friday, Jan. 26.

A large and enthusiastic Anti-Know-Nothing Convention was held here to-day, at which all the towns in Livingston County were represented. The "Hindoo" organization was denounced, and the nomination of Judge LOOMIS endorsed. Men of all parties joined in the meeting.

The Canal Riot.

ROCHESTER, Friday, Jan. 26.

The Sheriff called out the military to-day, and with a large police force proceeded to the scene of riot and arrested about forty of the ringleaders in the disturbance and brought them to this city.

A severe snow-storm has been raging here all day and still continues. The snow is about a foot deep, and the cars are all behind time.

Dates from Rio de Janeiro.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 26.

The brig *Fairy* arrived at this port to-day, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 13th of December.

She left in port the United States vessels which have before been reported.

Outside of Rio the *Fairy* was boarded by the sloop-of-war *John Adams*, from Boston, bound in, with all on board well, and she brings letter bags from her and other vessels of war.

The F. sailed in company with the *Indicator* for New-York, and experienced a hurricane off Cape Hatteras, but escaped without damage.

Marine Disasters, &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

There was a tremendous thick snow storm in the Bay this afternoon.

The ship *Richmond*, hence for New-Orleans, is reported in a dangerous situation on the shoals near Hospital Island, and the steamer *R. B. Forbes* has gone to her assistance.

The British brig *Bloomer*, of Halifax, is reported by telegraph as being ashore at Ram's Head, where she will probably go to pieces. All hands on board of her were saved.

Safety of the Ship John Marshall.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

We learn, from Valparaiso, that the ship *John Marshall*—supposed to have been lost—arrived at that port on the 14th of December, after a passage of 213 days from Baltimore.

Fire in Boston.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

The upper portion of the building No. 305 Washington-street in this city, was partially destroyed by fire this morning. C. C. HOLBROOK, a large dealer in embroideries and laces, who occupied the lower stories, had his stock considerably damaged by water. The loss, however, is fully covered by insurance.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

OWEGO, Friday, Jan. 26.

A man named REDFIELD, a resident of Tunkhannock, Pa., was killed last night near Painted Post station on the Erie Railroad by jumping off the Express train while it was running at full speed.

From Toronto.

TORONTO, Friday, Jan. 26.

Hon. Mr. MORIN, Commissioner of the Crown Lands, has been appointed to the Judgeship of the Court of the Queen's Bench, vacant by the death of Mr. Justice PANET. This appointment will necessitate some change in the Cabinet.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 26.

We have no mail this morning from points south of Washington.

Weather Dispatches.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Jan. 26.

The weather here is very variable,—a regular mixture of snow, hail, rain and sunshine.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Jan. 26.

Snow, to a depth of five inches, fell here last night, and still continues, drifting so badly that it is feared the trains will be detained.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 26.

A heavy snow storm has prevailed here all night, but there are now signs of clearing up.

BOSTON, Friday, Jan. 26.

Three inches of snow fell here to-day, and was followed by a heavy rain storm this evening. The weather reports from the various local cities east, west and north, show mild weather, with indications of snow.

ALBANY, Friday, Jan. 26.

A severe snow-storm from the northwest prevails, with a high wind. Depth of snow at present about four inches.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Jan. 26.

Constant snow during the day, and still continues. Now about 15 inches in depth.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Jan. 26.

We have had it constantly snowing here all day—now some fifteen inches deep.

OSWEGO, Friday, Jan. 26.

Snow commenced falling here last night and still continues. The tow-boat *Schuyler* arrived here to-day from Sodus. Navigation is uninterrupted.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

The weather here is very cold. River navigation has been suspended between here and Pittsburg, in consequence of the ice.

THE CAPITAL OF IOWA.—A communication to W. E. MORE, Esq., late President of the Iowa Museum and Lyceum of Natural History, states that the question of the location of the capital of Iowa has been decided in favor of Fort des Moines.

☞ The Order of United Americans propose to celebrate WASHINGTON's Birthday by public ceremonies at the Academy of Music.

NEW-YORK CITY.

SCOTTISH FESTIVALS.

Birthday of Burns—Celebrations at Brooklyn and Staten Island.

On Thursday evening the 96th Anniversary of BURNS' natal day, was celebrated by the New-York Club named after the bard, at Honey's Union Hotel Brooklyn, in a style well befitting the occasion. The room was draped with the American and British flags and the banner of the St. Andrew's Society. At 7½ o'clock a company of about fifty sat down to a sumptuous repast, provided by that experienced caterer and connoisseur, Mr. B. HONEY, (who was chief steward of the *Arctic* prior to her last ill-fated voyage.) The substantial realities of "creature comforts" were well combined, with the choicest delicacies that our own and the English market could supply, from the Highland hare and Tweed salmon, (and such a one) to the solid 60 pound round of beef. At the opportune moment, and with due ceremony the HAGGIS, "great chieftain o' the pudding race," was introduced. This was the signal for the release of many a cork close confined, and the generous grape added fresh hilarity to spirits moulded after BURNS' own heart—determined to be happy and "enjoy the hour." After the removal of the cloth and in the interval of the several toasts, the enjoyment of the evening was much enhanced by the exquisite singing of V. CLIRRHUGH, Esq., Messrs. MONTEITH CLIRRHUGH, Jr., HUMPHREYS, WHEELER and YOUNG. The vocal powers of Mr. CLIRRHUGH, Sen., are of a superior order. The touching sentiment and melting melody of the Scottish ditties, particularly BURNS', can well account for the deep and lasting impression they make on the youthful mind, and the reverence in which the author of "Bonnie Jean" and "Hieland Mary" is held. Conviviality, good fellowship and a careful eschewing of all that could in the most remote degree mar the pleasure of the occasion, were the order of the evening. At a seasonable hour the company separated, with the full conviction that such pleasing reunions are well calculated to promote and extend a friendly understanding between men, and cement that friendship which may have been already formed.

As the Club at the present time is partly disorganized, owing to the death of some of its officers, immediate measures are about being taken to establish it on a sure and firm basis—for which purpose a meeting will be held at the Union Hotel on Tuesday next.

CELEBRATION ON STATEN ISLAND.

A number of the sons of "Scotia" met on the same evening in FLEMING's Caledonian Hotel, at Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The dining-room was tastefully decorated. The cloth having been removed, appropriate toasts were offered and fittingly responded to by the Chairman of the evening, GEORGE SCOTT, Esq., by Messrs. COLEMAN, JOHN MOUSLEY, WM. ROBINSON, DAVID FARQUHAR, MOINA MCLEAN, WM. MELLIS, and others, and Messrs WM. H. HARRISON and ROBINSON sang, with good effect, several of BURNS' songs. Miss ELIZABETH FLEMING, daughter of the host, added greatly to the enjoyment of the evening by her performance of Scottish national airs.

Attempt to Bail the Ocean Bank Defaulter—Arrest of Broadway Gamblers.

Since the adjournment of the Grand Jury, a few days ago, Judge STUART has received numerous applications to admit various parties to bail, who were indicted by that body for different offences. Among these applicants were several sporting men, who keep gambling houses in Broadway in open defiance of the law. Prior to disposing of the gambler, WM. B. MCGOUGH, the defaulting Teller of the Ocean Bank, was arraigned, and his counsel desired to furnish the security of $20,000 for defendant's appearance at the Court of General Sessions next month. This amount of bail having been fixed by ex-Judge BEEBE, there was no objection to the liberation of the prisoner, provided proper sureties were brought before the Court. Two men were offered as bondsmen; but Judge STUART became satisfied that they were incompetent. The prisoner was remanded.

Officer SPICER arrested PAT HEARN, who keeps an establishment in Broadway, (Eighth Ward,) upon a bench warrant, to answer an indictment for violating the law, in conducting gambling by "Faro" and other games. He was taken before Judge STUART, and held to bail to appear for trial. WM. C. BURRICK, a dealer in champagne, became security for HEARN.

Another man was arrested by officer SPICER, for keeping a gambling house in the Fourteenth Ward. He called himself ALFRED HALL, and gave bonds in the sum of $500 to answer for trial. It is supposed that the Grand Jury were in error in presenting the name in this case.

New-York City Literary Union.

The last meeting of the Second Quarterly Session of the New-York City Literary Union was held in Clinton Hall last evening. The discussion on the question—"Has the Drama, as now presented, a Moral and Educational Tendency?"—was also brought to a close. The discussion of this question has been quite interesting, and has called out all the speaking talent of the organization. Both the affirmative and the negative were ably supported. The President of the Union, D. LEFFINGWELL, to whom the power was given, decided that the affirmative was supported more ably than the negative.

Forgery of Tobacco Labels—Arrest of a Manufacturer and Peddler.

Yesterday morning a manufacturer of tobacco in Broadway, named HENRY T. MACKENS, and a tobacco peddler, named ERNEST WALTERS, were arrested by Officer WEBB for forging labels in the names of Messrs. C. W. & S. LILIENTHAL, and Mrs. G. B. MILLER & Co. The complainants allege that MACKENS has long been in the habit of selling his tobacco in wrappers, with the names of their firms so neatly printed upon them as to be nearly a *fac simile* of the genuine labels. Mr. LILIENTHAL appeared before the Magistrate and made an affidavit. The accused were committed.

Anti-Slavery Lecture.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, a large audience assembled at the Broadway Tabernacle to hear a lecture delivered by FREDERICK DOUGLASS on the "present aspect of the Anti-Slavery question." The lecture was listened to with marked interest and attention, and frequent bursts of applause evidenced the satisfaction of his auditors.

The Sardinian Criminals—Letter from Mayor Wood.

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

C. Fabricotti, Vice-Consul of Sardinia:

SIR: On the 19th December, 1854, the Sardinian frigate *Des Geneys*, commanded by the Chevalier MANTICA, sailed from Genoa for this port, having on board over sixty persons, intended to be landed on arrival, who are represented by competent authority, through our Department of State at Washington, to have been objectionable or dangerous citizens, some of whom had been in prison in Turin and elsewhere. There is no doubt that the emigrants alluded to are intended to be cast upon our shores, as others have been under similar circumstances, to find their way into our prisons or almshouses, to become a burden or prey upon this hospitable but much abused land. It is my duty as the Chief Magistrate of this City to inform you, the representative of the Sardinian Government here, that if the representations in this case are true, these persons from your country shall not be permitted a landing at this port; and it is the object of this letter to inform you, as you will probably have immediate communication with the commander of the frigate, that I propose to institute a rigid inquiry on board of the vessel as to the past life and present circumstances and condition of each of these emigrants before they can come on shore; and all who have been convicts or paupers, or whom it is reasonable to suppose will be dangerous citizens, will be excluded entirely, and for the remainder bonds must be given that they will not become a charge upon this country.

Upon the arrival of the *Des Geneys* I should be pleased to confer with you or the commander as to the mode of conducting the proposed examination.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The Commissioners of Emigration and Emigrant Paupers.

The Committee of the Board of Commissioners of Emigration, to whom was referred the bill now pending before Congress in regard to emigrant paupers and convicts, have submitted the following report:

That such bill has been thoroughly examined, and the important subject thereof carefully considered.

Your committee cannot too strongly express its condemnation of the unfair course pursued by certain authorities and large land-holders, in Great Britain and Ireland, and on the continent, in clearing their pauper establishments, or effecting a general jail-delivery, by shipping their poor or convicts to this country. It has been a cause of annoyance and expense to this Commission, and the Commissioners have long desired a law which would put an end to such a deliberate breach of comity, and imposition upon this country.

The modes suggested to produce this important result have been various, but your Committee, however, proposes to confine its observations to the above-mentioned bill, and in addition to submit one of the many proposed remedies that one which, in the judgment of your Committee, will effectually produce the desired end.

The principle which runs through the bill before Congress is substantially that of the passport system. The objections to it are these: This system is not suited to the customs, and justly so to the people of this country. It exists only in those Governments under which the liberty of the subject is invaded or restricted, and is a material portion of the intricate machinery invented for the establishment and perpetuation of despotic power. Such a system, so abhorrent to the spirit of the institutions of this country, should not be engrafted upon them except in an extreme case, and where no other effective remedy for the existing evil can be devised.

The Commissioners, in a recent report, have expressed the opinion that moral, healthy and vigorous emigration should not be discouraged nor checked, and offered for that opinion the following reasons:

Emigration employs, and profitably rewards, a large portion of our mercantile marine. The receipts from passage money exceed the amount received for freights on all the exports of the United States. On the arrival of the emigrants here, our laborers and mechanics are employed in the removal of their baggage; the boarding-house keepers in affording them food and accommodations; others in supplying them with such various necessaries as after a long sea-voyage persons in their circumstances require; and when they take their departure from the City, our steamboats and railroads and canals are profitably employed in their transportation. In addition to this, German emigrants alone have, for the past three years, as is estimated by the best German authorities, brought into the country, annually, an average of about $11,000,000. A large amount of property, in proportion to numbers, is also estimated to have come from Ireland and other countries. The amount of money thus expended for supplies and for labor, and introduced into the country, is incalculable.

The bill in question, however, if passed into a law, would, at least, seriously impede emigration, and might even stop it altogether.

[illegible]

Your Committee has endeavored to incorporate these features in the bill herewith submitted, and respectfully refer to the same, satisfied that if it become a law the shipment of convicts and paupers to the United States will thenceforth cease.

G. C. VERPLANCK,
R. WITHAUS,
JOHN A. KENNEDY,
ANDREW CARRIGAN,
JAMES KELLY,
} Committee.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1855.

THE EMPIRE CITY BANK.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Roosevelt.

Mr. TRACY, in behalf of the Empire City Bank delivered a brief but able argument yesterday, in which he sought to show that the Bank was entirely solvent, having $48,000 over the entire amount of its liabilities, and consequently that the application for the appointment of a receiver was uncalled for and unnecessary. He further contended that the assignment of the affairs of the Bank was a wise, just and expedient measure, and one best calculated to secure the interests of all involved. He was replied to by Mr. MASON, in behalf of one of the parties making application. The subject was taken under advisement by the Court. A decision will be rendered next week.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice McCarthy and a Jury.

A HACK DRIVER IN A FIX.

James Broderick vs. William Perry.—This was an action of trespass, &c., brought by a hack-driver against the proprietor of the Collamore House, in which the damages were laid at $500. It appeared that on the evening of the 8th January, there was a fire at the Prescott House, and Mr. Perry went across to assist two ladies of his acquaintance, who desired to quit and go up town in an omnibus. The defendant, while he and the ladies on the sidewalk, saw the plaintiff driving his hack close to the curb, where the ladies were likely to receive some injury. He accordingly seized the reins of the horses, and the hack driver struck the horses with his whip, jumped off the coach-box, and bid the defendant have the whip twice across some part of his person. A policeman was then called, and the hack driver taken to the Jefferson Market Tombs, where he was detained all night, and has since been indicted for the assault and battery. On a subsequent day he was taken to the Mayor's Office, and fined $10 for misconduct as a hack-driver.

The defendant moved for a nonsuit, which was denied, under the ordinance of the City of 1848. Col. Alexander Ming, Mayor's Clerk, was called for the defence, and proved the nature of the complaint against the hack driver before the Mayor and the adjudication. The case went to the Jury and a verdict was found for the plaintiff—damages $50—which given to the hack driver [illegible] to pay the cost and to be tried before the Court of Sessions under the indictment for the assault and battery on Perry.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT AND SUPERIOR COURT—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—Decisions.

Judge Clarke will sit at Chambers during the month of February, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M. He will first attend to *ex parte* orders and motions. He will then on each day hold a Special Term for any contested applications not likely to occupy more than half an hour. When, after the hearing of such applications has commenced, it shall be discovered that they will occupy a longer time, they will be at once and in every instance transferred to the Saturday motion calendar, with costs. In the discretion of the Judge. During February, causes noticed [illegible] at Chambers should be noticed for 10 o'clock A. M., and orders to show cause made returnable at the same time.

By order of Judge Clarke.

RICHARD B. CONNELLY, Clerk.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Trial by Jury—Lecture, by Hon John P. Hale.

On Thursday evening, at the Broadway Tabernacle, Hon. JOHN P. HALE delivered the second of the course of Lectures before the New-England Young Men's Association. There was a good attendance. The subject announced for the evening was "Trial by Jury."

The honorable lecturer began with a rapid, comprehensive and most interesting review of the institution of Trial by Jury, from its existence first among the earlier Anglo-Saxons, down to the present. The gradual development of the institution as civilization advanced, and as a recognition of the constituent elements of human liberty became more and more evident among the masses, was graphically drawn. Numerous instances were cited showing the primal duties of Jurors—the restrictions thrown about them, and the removal of these restrictions, one by one, till their duties became individualized and unequivocal. Juries, he stated, formerly comprised one hundred each. The number was reduced finally to twelve, who gave their verdict on cases from opinions formed on their private judgment without any witnesses being called. They were chosen from among the most intelligent and influential. The obstinacy Judges often showed in trials, and the corresponding difficulties Juries had to labor under, were illustrated in the instance of Lord JOHN LILBURNE, arraigned for treason in publishing a libel. As often as the Jury brought in their verdict of guilty, they were again charged by the Judge and sent back with instructions as to the verdict they should render. At length, showing no indications to deviate from their verdict, the Judge ordered in a military company to intimidate them into bringing in such a verdict as he wished, which finally they did. Mention was also made of the arrest and trial of WM. PENN, in 1670, for speaking illegally on religious subjects to an unlawful assembly. The Judge instructed them to bring in a verdict of Guilty. They returned four times with a verdict of Not Guilty. The Judge then discharged the prisoner, and had the Jury put under arrest, and fined them forty marks each, to stand committed until paid, for daring to consider and stick to an opinion of their own. A bill giving freedom of opinion to Juries was not passed by the English Parliament until 1690. This bill, or rather the principles it involved, the lecturer declared as being the propelant force which brought the *Mayflower* to Plymouth Rock—the cause of the Revolutionary struggle, and the present basis of American institutions, and their perpetuity.

The speaker referred briefly to the Fugitive Slave law, and reprobated the course pursued by several Judges in the Northern District of the State of New-York and other States, to attempt to coerce Juries by disqualifying them in case they would not concede to its constitutionality as charged by the Judge.

In concluding, the lecturer alluded to evident attempts which he said were being made to weaken and undermine the great, inestimable and sacred privilege of trial by Jury. He knew, he said, that the body of the people hardly knew or conceived the fact. They gave but little attention to what was going on in the Courts. They were in the habit of leaving these matters entirely to the learning and discretion of the Judges. But there was a secret influence at work, and it behooved the gravest attention of every American citizen. The estimate which our forefathers placed upon the institution of Trial by Jury, he said, was shown in its embodiment in the General and different State Constitutions. An attempt to openly undermine the right thus guaranteed would be met, he said, with universal resistance. The only way it could ever be done was insidiously and little by little. This controversy, he declared, had yet to be met. The popular mind, therefore, should not neglect to discuss the first assault, and prepare to resist it. It was a question of highest moment, and involved the very foundation of human rights. It leaves us to decide whether our neighbor shall be taken from the every day walks of his life—whether he shall be separated from his family and left at the mercy of the tyrant wretch. Making our laws was delegated to others—their execution was enforced by others. This one, single, solitary prerogative had been reserved. It were well to guard it. It was the palladium of public liberty. If he had in his remarks given a single impulse to the maintenance of the institution of trial by Jury, he had done all he proposed. If his remarks should lead to an inquiry into the silent undermining influences at work against it, and the proper conduct to meet such influences, he had effected more than he proposed and all he wished. The lecturer sat down amid protracted applause.

The Mayor Asks for Help.

In the Board of Aldermen on Thursday, a communication was received from the Mayor asking that, in consideration of the criminal business pressing upon his office, together with other duties devolving upon him of a municipal character, assistance be provided for the Criminal Department. He recommended and asked the transfer of a Police Magistrate for the purpose. By adopting the recommendation a certain class of offenders, the communication stated, would be reached, entirely exempt at present from punishment, and his exertions to give the City a better government materially aided.

Alderman HOWARD submitted a resolution that Matthew T. Brennan, Police Justice, be affirmed to the place mentioned in the communication. Referred together with the communication on motion of Ald. ELY to a Special Committee.

The PRESIDENT named as the Committee Aldermen Ely, Briggs and Herrick.

☞ A Methodist clergyman, residing in Allegheny County, has been detected in a case of seduction, which is now undergoing investigation in the Mayor's office. The girl was twenty years old, was engaged as a seamstress in the Dominie's family, was ruined by him and then sent to this City, where she stopped at a fashionable Hotel until the bills became expensive, when she was removed to a house of bad character in West Broadway. In this place a child was born, which lingered for two weeks and then died. The girl wrote to her brother, who at once took measures to arrest the parson and the quack doctors. One doctor was arrested on Thursday. The girl, in the meantime, has been removed to a charitable institution, with completely shattered health.

☞ Two young lads were arrested in the Bowery on Thursday, after passing altered bills on the Bank of the Union, Belfast, Me., at the stores of Mr. WM. D. BRIGGS, jeweler, and others. The bills were genuine $1s altered to $10s. Look out for them.

The Alleged Slaver Case.

Before U. S. Commissioner Morton.

The examination in the case of WM. C. VALENTINE, charged with fitting out the *Julia Moulton* as a slaver to the Coast of Africa, was resumed yesterday. The defense opened their case.

[illegible] sworn, deposed: I live in Brooklyn; my business is that of a shipmaster; I know Jas. Wills, the person who was the principal witness in the case of Captain Smith in the United States Court; I have known him about five months; I never have had but very little conversation with him in reference to Mr. Valentine; sometime about the 12th or 14th of December last I saw him in South-street; after talking over various matters he asked me if Mr. Valentine was going to buy a vessel from me; I told him I did not know whether he would or not; I then asked if he was going to buy a vessel for him to go to sea; he said he did not know whether he was or not, but if he did not he would make him sweat for it; I had no further conversation with him then as to Mr. Valentine.

Henry A. W. [illegible], sworn, deposed: I live in New-York; I know James Wills, the person present; I have had a conversation with him in regard to his voyage in the *Julia Moulton*; it was between the 20th and 30th of November last in a billiard-room in Barclay-street; Mr. Wills introduced himself to me; I had forgotten him by the name of Wills; he claimed an acquaintance from having met me on board of a British vessel I had been employed upon lying at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, foot of pier No. 20, in the year 1850; he was engaged then on that vessel as a mate or ship-keeper, but not under the name of Wills, but a name which I do not recollect; while in the billiard-room and afterwards accompanying me up Broadway he told me of his connection with the *Julia Moulton* growing out of the evidence he had given in the trial of Captain Smith; he said it was not his intention to have made any complaint, but he wanted to recover wages due him, and that he put the case in the hands of Mr. Donohue, a lawyer in Wall-street, and that he, without his knowledge, gave the case to Mr. [illegible]; he said he was not aware that the *Julia Moulton* was going to engage in the Slave-trade till her arrival on the coast of Africa; this was about all he said [illegible]; I did not tell him that Mr. Valentine paid me for repairing the *Glenmorgan*; I have not been paid to this day; my business is a shipwright; I did repairs to the *Glenmorgan* at the request of the Captain; Mr. Valentine, to my knowledge, had nothing to do with the repairs; I don't think I ever said anything to Mr. Wills about my bill for repairs to the *Glenmorgan*; he told me he wished me to keep quiet on the subject of his engagement in the Slave-trade; he gave no reason for making the request; I did not tell him that I had seen Mr. Valentine lately and that he told me he was in a bad scrape; I saw him afterwards in the street and asked him to go up town with me; he said he was engaged; I then asked him to meet me in Howard-street, and he said he would if he could; he did not come; I did not see him again until I saw him here in the Court.

Owing to the absence of Mr. McKeon, the U. S. District Attorney, the cross-examination of the above witnesses was postponed till this morning at 10 o'clock, A. M.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The following Standing Committees have been appointed for the ensuing year:

1. *On account of the Superintendents of the Poor*—Messrs. Caldwell, Heaton, Hinman.
2. *On account of County Treasurer*—Messrs. Woodworth, Middleton, Denike.
3. *On United States Deposit Fund*—Messrs. Stryker, Lindsay, Farrell.
4. *On Equalization of Assessment Rolls*—Messrs. Hinman, Schenck, Nolan, Stanton, Thursby.
5. *On Accounts*—Messrs. Bergen, Bradford, Bennett.
6. *On Jail*—Messrs. Schenck, Rowe, Thursby.
7. *On Penitentiary*—Messrs. Denike, Allen, Bergen.
8. *On Almshouse*—Messrs. Middleton, Bogart, Caldwell.
9. *On Special and Local Taxes*—Messrs. Allen, Garland, Woodhull.
10. *On General Taxes*—Messrs. Lindsay, Bogart, Schoonmaker.
11. *On Laws and Applications to the Legislature*—Messrs. Bradford, Benton, Hall.
12. *On Salaries*—Messrs. Heaton, J. A. Wyckoff, Nolan.
13. *On County*—Messrs. Fenton, J. A. Wyckoff, Nolan.
14. *On Lunatic Asylum*—Messrs. Rowe, Stryker, Schoonmaker.
15. *On Grades*—Messrs. J. A. Wyckoff, Bennett, Farrell.

The Provisional Bishop of New-York on Sympathy with the Allies.

BROOKLYN, Tuesday, Jan. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Allow me, through your columns, to express my regret that Right Rev. H. POTTER, of this Diocese, should have undertaken, in a foreign country, to express the sentiments of either his own, or any other body of the American clergy, on the subject of the present War in Europe, without first being well assured that he was faithfully representing their opinions. Not being authorized to speak for them, he may, perhaps, not be aware that he has spoken somewhat amiss. The writer of this, though belonging to the same Church that the Bishop does, has reason to know that the clergy of his own Diocese do not *all* justify Great Britain in the course she is now pursuing, nor believe that love of Liberty and hatred of Despotism is the actuating motive with her in the present conflict; but, rather, jealousy of the growing greatness of a rival power. It may do very well for Great Britain to boast of Liberty, and the necessity of securing the independence of weaker nations, and checking the ambition of powerful despots; but when we read her own history for the past two centuries, we find that these scruples have never affected her when she was in pursuit of the game herself. How many nations has she robbed of independence and annexed to herself, that she might be mighty over all the earth, and still holds them in subjection by the power of the sword! How did she disgrace herself before the whole civilized world, a few years ago, by forcing China to open her ports to the introduction of that pernicious drug which even the heathen authorities were determined to exclude, to save their people from utter demoralization! Is this love of Liberty, and of the independence of nations? And since that time, when bleeding Hungary and oppressed Poland and struggling Italy have cried for succor against their oppressors, has she stepped forward to aid the cause of the weak against the strong? These were Christian nations, imploring her aid, for Christianity's sake, to aid them in securing those rights and privileges of which she boasts. But now one of the oldest and bitterest enemies of Christianity is in a state of helpless decay—a HATED, CRUSHING DESPOTISM, which for ages destroyed Christianity throughout all the Eastern countries, plundered their churches, and massacred men, women and children; and England steps forth to resuscitate the decaying carcass, fight against the only power that has protected the oppressed subjects of the Sultan—members of the Greek Church—during the long night of their bondage to Mohammedan dominion, and all under the name of love of Liberty. Is it strange that many should believe that this *love of Liberty*, which has so suddenly seized Great Britain—which led her, in 1804, to combine against France and NAPOLEON, and now, in 1854, to unite with France and NAPOLEON and Austria—also *lovers of Liberty*—to sustain liberty-loving Turkey—that this is a mere feint, and that the sacred name of Liberty is only used for popularity's sake, and means nothing more, in the mouth of an Englishman, than this—that Russia ought not to be more powerful than England? If she acquires Constantinople she may soon outstrip England and France, and every other European power, in the race of national greatness. England will then lose her preeminence—and this is not to be endured; therefore, the war. Now, Mr. Editor, there are hundreds of conscientious clergymen throughout our land who, taking this view of the subject, neither pray for nor wish success to the Allies—who lament that Protestant England has engaged in a war which, if successful, will redound to the benefit of Catholic France more than her own, and, if unsuccessful, will shut her out from those Eastern countries where, by pursuing a pacific policy, she might have made her influence felt for good. If Bishop POTTER, who seems to have the same itch that some of our other Bishops have had for lauding everything English, would first have undertaken to collect the sentiments of the clergy of the United States, and the readers of SHAKESPEARE, &c., before he spoke in their names, he might have had a different statement to make before his Lordship of Montreal and the audience who applauded him.

A MEMBER OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

Bishop Potter and the Speech at Canada.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Jan. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your editorial columns of this date you indulge in some strictures upon Bishop POTTER'S speech in Canada. Will you be good enough to permit a word of reply; though it be not known to the Bishop that a word of this reply is to be made? I speak on the merits of the case as presented by *yourself*, and as such a presentation strikes one of your constant readers.

Despite what you have said about any temptations to be too complimentary when in the presence of the British aristocracy, I feel sure that you are not the person to recommend rudeness on such occasions, however profitable such a course might be in political circles at home. Your recent remarks on Mr. SAUNDERS' attempt in this direction shows that you take the common sense view of the subject. If a man wishes to show his independence, he had better not thrust himself upon the notice and hospitalities of others in order to show it. In the present case the Bishop was returning an official and friendly visit, and even if a word or two spoken on the spur of the moment should have been too complimentary, it *is* nothing, I believe, but what has occurred when celebrated Englishmen have visited us; what might naturally be expected; so that no apology is necessary with sensible people on the subject.

As to the Bishop's becoming a political orator, this would be so foreign to his character and life, that no one who knows him can believe it. There must be some mistake here. Some invidious hint, in the beginning of your article, about confining himself to *spiritual* questions, although it may not represent the Bishop fully in this light, certainly points in the direction. At the same time, it must be remembered that a clergyman can properly take a deep interest in the present war, from its important religious bearings, without descending into the political arena. And no doubt Bishop POTTER has done this.

I have but one more remark to offer—why do you speak of the Bishop as referring to the Episcopal Clergy only, as exponents of public opinion in this country? Your interpretation of his language is new and gratuitous, as I doubt not it will appear to all who have read the speech, unless you mean to say also that the Episcopal Clergy are the only ones who study SHAKESPEARE, and MILTON, and HOOKER. Even if you should mean this, I beg leave to differ with you in opinion; the speaker stated a *fact*—that the pulpit generally sympathized with the Allies. Do you know to the contrary? I know many of the clergy, and believe that he was *correct in his statement of fact*; but whether such sympathy is right or wrong is another question, in regard to which I would only say that many persons look upon Russia as a barbarous power; that even the alliance of the Allies with Austria is for the sake of the *former*, not the latter—but that if even the despotism of the latter was sanctioned by the Alliance, Austria is less dangerous to Europe than the CZAR. Other enlightenment is greater; the principle is the least of two evils.

This is written *currente calamo*; frankly showing you that you are wrong in your strictures of the Bishops. Your paper is taken by a great many of the Episcopal Clergy and Laity, who find in it elements of value not elsewhere to be met with, and I should be sorry if, generally, as in the present instance, it was needlessly distasteful.

AMICUS.

The United States and the War.

From the Daily News, Jan. 11.

There is a likelihood, it appears, that the Government of the United States will offer to mediate between the contending Powers of Europe. The proposal, when first mooted in the Legislature at Washington, was coolly received, and abandoned for the time; but it seems now about to be renewed with more vigor and persistence. The newspapers throughout the Union are filled with discussions of this subject. By referring to the letter of our special correspondent at New-York, the reader will be enabled to form a conception of the views entertained of this matter by the more temperate and sagacious of its advocates among American politicians.

The arguments by which the advocates of mediation seek to move their countrymen to adopt their views appear to be mainly addressed to the nation's sense of its own importance. The changes are assiduously rung on the undeniable truth that the North American Republic, having great commercial interests to protect in all waters, cannot afford to stand aloof from the counsels of other States; and that the North American Republic has now attained to such a degree of consequence and power as entitles it to claim to be admitted into those counsels on a footing of perfect equality with the proudest and most influential States. The citizens of the United States may rest assured that they will meet with no disposition in Europe to resist claims so natural and reasonable. Above all, no opposition to them will be offered by England. Whatever individual speakers and writers may say, the people of England acknowledge the rapid growth of the United States in prosperity and power—and acknowledge it ungrudgingly, with the self-complacency of kinsmen who watch the career of a young and hopeful scion of their family making his way in the world by his own unaided energies. At any time when England is engaged in broils and controversies with any of its neighbors, offers on the part of the United States to mediate will be entertained *with a friendly confidence in their sincerity*, and will meet with respectful attention.

On the other hand, the citizens of the United States will allow that such offers of mediation may be declined in any special case, and no disrespect be implied by the declinature. It is free to the one party to offer its friendly services; it is equally free to the other not to accept them. They may be declined because, after mutual explanations, it may appear that the mediator and the belligerent are not agreed as to the nature of the quarrel or the principles at issue. Such a difference of opinion would render it impossible for the one free State to recognise an arbitral jurisdiction in the other; and yet the more perfect mutual respect and amity might exist between them.

It is the more open to us to canvass freely the possible offer of American mediation in the present case, because the Government and Legislature of the United States have not yet resolved to offer it. The mediation is as yet merely the proposal of a section or party of the American people. We may address our remarks upon it quite as much to our transatlantic kinsmen as to our own countrymen. We may argue with the former the expediency of offering, at the same time that we argue with the latter the expediency of accepting, the mediation. And the first consideration that obtrudes itself is—Why is the mediation to be offered *now*? Why not sooner? If offered when Russia first urged its unjust claims upon Turkey, the mediation of America might have averted from the unoffending Danubian Principalities the curse of two successive occupations by foreign armies. Offered now that Sebastopol is tottering to its fall, and the Czar, in effect, suing for peace, the mediation can only benefit Russia, whose lawless ambition provoked the war. The offer of mediation is so unhappily timed that it must, of necessity, improve the position of Russia and deteriorate that of France and England if entertained. That many Americans who, from an abstract love of peace, are joining in the recommendation to their Government to offer its mediation, are perfectly sincere and friendly to England we have no doubt. We call their attention, and the attention of those citizens who have not yet taken part in the discussion, to this consideration, confident that they will honestly allow it its due weight. But a regard to truth and to the honor and interests of our own country compels us at the same time frankly to declare that this proposed mediation is urged by a pretty strong party in the United States in pure hostility to England. * * * *

This, it may be said, is but the counterpart of the *Times'* revilings of America and everything American, and naturally produced by them. Granted: but, apart from newspapers altogether, there is evidence of a hostile feeling towards England, of a partisan leaning towards Russia, among a numerous party in the United States. To what else can we attribute the treatment experienced by our prize crews and their officers, after the affairs with the Russians in the North Pacific, at San Francisco? To what else can we attribute the numerous enlistments of military officers of the United States in the Russian service? The cajoleries exercised by the Czar with such brilliant success upon Senator DOUGLAS and others have of late been redoubled. Reports have reached us—to which we cannot at present allude more distinctly—of testimonials of a very strange nature indeed presented by the Czar to American citizens. All this has had its effect in calling into existence a numerous pro-Russian party in the United States. It is with this party that the idea of mediation has originated, and its object is to promote the interests of Russia and damage England.

We appeal confidently to the American people, and ask them, will they allow themselves to be made the tools of a party in this way? Will they allow themselves to be deluded into lowering the Union into an accomplice and cat's-paw of the great champion of despotism and barbarism? It is their concern how this question is to be answered, for it is the honor of the United States that is at stake. As for this country, Englishmen would deeply regret to have an unfriendly conduct to complain of on the part of a kindred nation. Englishmen are fully sensible of the power, the valor, and intelligence of the North American Republicans. But Englishmen will not hesitate or pause in what they know to be the path of duty for one moment, let the North American Republicans, or any set of men upon earth, do or say what they will. Highly though Englishmen value the friendship of the United States, they will not stoop to purchase it by desisting from what they know to be the discharge of a sacred duty.

MAIL ROBBERY.—We yesterday announced the commission of a mail robbery on the Central Railroad west of this city. The particulars we were not able to learn, and the matter is still involved in mystery, as will be seen from the following, which we copy from the Rome *Sentinel*: On Tuesday morning an empty mail bag was found by the side of the Central Railroad track in Rome Village, just west of the freight dépôt. The leather strap, or fastener, was cut, and nothing could be found in or about the bag which showed whether the bag was an old one thrown away as useless, or one that had been recently rifled of its contents. The mark on the bag had been cut off, and no trace was left or could be found as to what route or Post-Office it belonged. The bag was found by some of the trackmen early in the morning, and around it were the tracks of men. When discovered by the trackmen, the bag was a few feet from the place where it had the appearance of striking, when thrown from the cars. The Postmaster of this village has made diligent inquiries, and is now on the alert to ascertain what it all means. Another bag was also found by the side of the track near Green's Corners about three miles from this village. This bag was cut in the same manner, but no marks about the bag could be found to show where it belonged, or where it came from, or whether its contents had been stolen. Both bags were on the right hand side of the track going east, and had the appearance as if thrown from the cars, when the train was going eastward. The affair creates considerable stir in this vicinity; but it is, as yet, involved in mystery. We shall probably hear something further in a short time.

DECIDEDLY RICH!—A short time ago the Opera of the "Barber of Seville" was produced at the grand Opera of Paris. A certain Mr. LECOMTE, being a great admirer of ROSSINI in general, and the "Barber of Seville" in particular, purchased a ticket for a reserved seat by paying five francs. He very quietly looked for his seat, and after some trouble, found it—occupied by a gentleman, who peremptorily refused to give it up. Mr. LECOMTE very quietly went to the Commissary of Police, who is generally, in Paris, very easily found, entered a complaint and commenced a suit against the management. He claimed damages to the amount of 150 francs for being deprived from witnessing the performance of his favorite opera, and demanded a repetition as soon as possible for his own special benefit, and in addition 20 francs damages for every day's delay. Judgment was given in his favor, and the management was glad to settle with him by paying a few hundred francs. This very naturally led to some inquiries about the person who refused to give up the seat, and after a great deal of trouble it was found that said seat had been occupied by a *dead head*. The management, in all probability, had given him the seat expecting that he would quietly submit to being turned out if it were wanted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Jan. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—The market is still inactive and languid, at $7 for Pearls and $6 68¾ for Pots, ℔ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 ℔s. American yellow were obtained at 27c.@27½c. ℔ ℔.

BRICKS—The supply and demand are equally moderate, and North River Hard, of common to prime quality, are procurable at $4 50@$5, each, ℔ thousand.

COFFEE—There is a little more doing in this line, but prices are without variation. The day's business includes 500 packets Old Java at 13½c.; 125 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10½c.@10¾c., and 300 Rio at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔.

COPPER—The market is rather dull, but steady, with a good stock offering.

COTTON—The scanty supply and high claims of owners check transactions. A few sales were reported to-day to spinners and shippers, while some speculative movements were rumored within our range, which is now, if anything, a shade under current rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas.
Ordinary	7½	7½	7½	7½
Middling	8¾	8¾	8¾	9
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10	10¼
Fair	9¾	10	10½	11

FISH—The market exhibits no essential variation. Dry Cod are pretty freely offered, but are not in active request, and are quoted rather heavy at $3 12½@$3 37½ ℔ cwt. Large Mackerel are scarce and being the most needed, are worth $18 50@$18 75 for No. 1, $15 for No. 2, and $8@$8 25 for No. 3, ℔ bbl. Other kinds of Mackerel, Pickled Salmon, and Pickled Herring remain as last noticed. Smoked Herring are plenty and more inquired for at 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, and 35c. for scaled, ℔ box; but are held at higher rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are extremely dull and heavy. The ample arrivals and the unfavorable weather exercise a very depressive influence upon the trade. The Eastern and local inquiry is limited; and there is not much demand for export. The day's sales consist of only about 2,800 bbls. We quote:

Ordinary State	8 00	@ 8 12½
Straight State	8 12½	@ 8 25
Favorite State	8 25	@ 8 37½
Mixed Western	8 50	@ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00	@ 9 75
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	10 25	@11 50

At the close it was easier to purchase at our inside range; but buyers claimed a further reduction. Canadian is on the decline. Sales were made of about 500 bbls. superfine at $8 87½@$9, in bond; and $9 37½@$9 50, free, ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid, sales having been made of only 900 bbls. at $8 50@$9 for mixed to good straight and favorite brands; with $9 12½@$9 75 for fancy and extra do., ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is less abundant, and is now selling in lots at $3 62½@$4 ℔ 100 ℔s. Rye Flour is quiet and depressed at $6 25@$7 25 ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy at $4 62½ for Jersey; and $4 87½ for Brandywine ℔ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is as last noticed, in light supply and limited request, at about former quotations. Only one sale of 1,600 bushels handsome Michigan white was reported at $2 40 ℔ bushel. Rye is less freely offered and is in demand at $1 26, but held higher. 300 bushels Northern brought $1 27. Nothing new has occurred in Barley. Oats are salable and steady. The supply is pretty good. Corn is very quiet. There is not a great deal offering, and owners ask more money, and the weather is unfavorable. The movements are on a very limited scale. Not more than 6,000 bushels have been sold to-day at prices ranging from 95c.@98c. for white and yellow Southern; and 98c. for yellow Jersey, delivered, ℔ bushel.

HAY—River is still inactive, but evinces more firmness at 90c.@95c. for shipment, and $1@$1 06¼ for local use, ℔ 100 ℔.

HEMP—The market continues very dull and heavy, with augmenting supplies. Prices are still quoted as high as before; but their tendency is unmistakeably in favor of buyers.

HOPS—There have been a few retail sales of last year's crops reported at 20c.@25c. ℔ ℔.; but, generally, the market is dull and languid.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in limited request at $29@$30, usual terms, ℔ ton. Other kinds are scarcely noticed, but factors adhere to old prices.

LATHS—Eastern rule quiet, for want of a supply. Their nominal value is $1.75 ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Galena is dull but held at $6 12½@$6 25 ℔ 100 ℔s. Spanish is in some request at $5 50@$5 62½ ℔ 100 ℔s. English is selling slowly at $5 87½. A small parcel of German realized $5 75 ℔ 100 ℔s.

LIME—Rockland has not varied. There is none in market; and only one cargo known to be on the way hither. It is said that a few lots of Common would now command $1 ℔ bbl. Lump is of uncertain value.

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is about the only kind that there is much movement in, and of this, the sales do not exceed 800 bbls. new crop at 29c.; and 100 bbls. Old do. at 24c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is freely offered at $3 50 ℔ 280 ℔s., but is not in much request at this rate. Spirits Turpentine seems less active, but is steady; 500 bbls. were sold, in lots, at 40c. each ℔ gallon, in shipping order. Tar is inactive at yesterday's quotations. Rosin is in rather limited demand. Sales were reported of 150 bbls. white at $2.25, and 300 bbls. common at $1 60, the latter delivered.

OILS—The market is still without activity, and is not very firm for Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is retailing at 60c., cash, ℔ gallon, but large lots would not bring so much. Olive has not varied. Linseed is depressed, and though not abundant, it can be obtained, in lots, at 81c.@83c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil appears in moderate request at previous figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork has remained quite firm, but owing to the unfavorable weather, the day's business has not been very heavy. The sales include 800 bbls. at $12 50 for old Mess; $13 25 for new Prime; $14 25@$14 37½ for new Mess, and $16 for City Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are less abundant, and are in good request at 6¼c.@6½c. ℔ ℔. Cut Meats have not varied much. Sales were made of 140 pkgs., at 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, and 7½c.@8c. for Hams, ℔ ℔. Bacon is in lively demand at former rates, with sales of 400 boxes Middles, deliverable in Philadelphia, at 6½c.@6¾c.; and 500 boxes do., deliverable in Baltimore, at 7½c. ℔ ℔. Lard is quiet but steady. There were 375 bbls. Fair to Prime sold in lots, at 9¾c.@10c. ℔ ℔. Beef is less active, but is unchanged in value. Sales having been made of 200 bbls., at $5 50@$7 for Country Prime; $9 50@$11 for do. Mess; $13 50 for Vermont do.; $14 50@$15 for repacked Chicago do., and $15 for Extra do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is moderately inquired for, chiefly at from $21 75@$23 50, ℔ tree. Beef Hams are rather quiet, but firm, at $12@$16 ℔ bbl. Butter is in good demand, and is steady, at 11c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@23c. for Western New-York, and 24c.@27c. for Orange County, ℔ ℔. Fair to Prime Cheese is selling at 9½c.@10½c. ℔ ℔.

RICE—The market is inactive at former prices. 100 tcs. of low quality changed hands at $3 93¾@$4 12½ ℔ 100 ℔s.

SEEDS—Clover is very dull at 11c.@11½c. ℔ ℔. American Rough Flax is scarce and held at $1 85 ℔ bush. Timothy is inactive and languid.

SPICES—The demand is less animated, but holders are firm, the stocks being lighter.

SUGARS—The market is still badly stocked and without activity. Small lots were procured at 5c.@5½c. for New-Orleans, and 4½c.@4¾c. for Cuba, ℔ ℔.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of only 7,000 ℔s. Prime at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ ℔.

TOBACCO—Since our last there has been very little done, owing to the unfavorable weather. Prices are about the same. The sales consist of only 70 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@11c.; 20 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@11c.; 35 Florida at 12c.@16c.; 265 bales Cuba and 50 bales Yara on private terms, ℔ ℔. Manufactured kinds are rather dull but steady. We quote: No. 1, 5's and 8's, 16c.@25c.; Medium, 5's and 8's, 12c.@15c.; Common 5's and 8's, 8c.@10c.; Common 16's, 7c.@10c.; Medium 16's, 10c.@12c.; Twist in bags, medium No. 1, 16c.@20c.; Twist in bags, common, 12c.@15c.; Pounds, extra fine, 25c.@40c.; Pounds No. 1, 18c.@22c.; Pounds, medium, 14c.@15c.; Pounds, common, 8c.@10c.; Pounds, 28's, 13c.@21c.; Ladies' Twist, 17c.@21c.

WHISKY—Is decreasing in demand and value. There were 300 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prison bought, in lots, at 34½c.@35½c., cash, ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The weather was unpropitious and but little was done, to-day. The accommodation was generally good; and rates mostly favored shippers. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced 200 bales of Cotton at ½d.; ℔ ℔.; 6,000 bushels Corn, in bags, at 6d.; 300 boxes Bacon at 17s. 6d.; some Beef at 5s. 6d., ℔ tierce—the rate at which 200 tcs. were taken yesterday—not 2,000 tcs., as misprinted in our last; Pork at 3s. 6d. ℔ bbl., and 600 half chests of Tea at 11s. For London, the shipments were very moderate, including some Naval Stores at old rates; 150 bbls. Pork at 3s. 6d., and some Cheese, supposed at 27s. 6d. For other European ports, we heard of nothing new. For Australia, there were five vessels advertised, and but little freight offering, at 35c.@40c. for measurement goods; $30@$35 for Lumber, ℔ thousand feet. For California, about 12 vessels were up, and measurement goods were being engaged at from 35c.@38c. ℔ foot.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO. (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO'S & CO. (Manufacturers).....134 William-st.

Laces, Millinery Goods, Embroideries and Trimmings.
S. SHAHLHEIM & CO. (Importers)........60 Broadway.

Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Berlin Wool, Fringes, Gimps, Tassels, Buttons, &c.
KOHLSAAT BRO'S. (Importers and Jobbers)....43 John-st.
CHARLES FEIGKERT..........................37 Dey-st.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & CO., Imp. & Manf. 23 Warren-st.
C. B. HATCH & CO., (Imp's and Man's).....97 William-st.

Clothing and Furnishing Goods at Wholesale.
HANFORD & BRO....29 Park-row, opposite Astor House.

French and German Fancy Baskets.
C. ZINN & CO., No. 32 Maiden-lane, Importers of French and German Fancy Traveling Baskets and Manufacturers of Cane and Colored Willow Furniture and Jenny Lind Workstands, &c.

Architects.
F. DIAPER....................................49 Wall-st.
JOHN W. RITCH..........643 Broadway, corner Bleecker-st.

Gold Leaf and Gold Coil.
J. L. WAUGH................................112 Franklin-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN (late A. B. Allen & Co.) 189 and 191 Water-st.

Average Adjuster and Insurance Broker.
WALTER R. JONES, Jr.........................36 Wall-st.

Architects.
H. DANIELS (Landscape Gardener).........261 Broadway.

American and Foreign Rubber Goods.
UNION INDIA RUBBER CO....Manufactory, 41 John-st.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....................119 Nassau-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
INGERSOLL'S..............................250 South-st.
From 200 to 500 Boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again.

Ballard's Premium Hair Dye.
The cheapest and best. For sale or applied. O. M. BALLARD'S Improved Hair Dye, 300 Broadway, up stairs.

Brokers, Bill or Note.
D. M. FARNUM...............No. 6 Jauncey-court, Wall-st.
GEO. C. SMALLEY..........................No. 65 Wall-st.

Booksellers and Publishers.
A. S. BARNES & CO. (National School Series) No. 51 John-st.

Britannia and Plated Ware, Cutlery, Japannery, &c.
J. & C. BERRIAN, (Wholesale and Retail Dealers) No. 601 Broadway—Cooking Utensils, Tin, Wood and Willow Wares, Refrigerators, Meat Safes, &c.

Blacking and Inks—Dunlop's Vegetable.
C. G. EVERITT, (Sole Proprietor.)—Manufacturing Emporium, No. 36 Gold-st., New-York. Tin boxes and canisters in endless variety by machinery, superior to the best, cheaper than the cheapest; also, Druggists' tin ware in general.

Carpetings.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY............No. 379 Broadway.

Druggists.
KINSLEY & DARLING, (Wholesale Dealers) No. 62 Vesey-st.

Daguerreotypes.
J. GURNEY...............................No. 349 Broadway.
The oldest and most extensive in the United States.

Defiance Salamander Safes, and Gaillie's Defiance Locks and Cross Bars.
ROBT. M. PATRICK, (Manufacturer)....No. 192 Pearl-st.

Dyeing Establishment.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO., Staten Island Fancy Dyeing Establishment, 3 John-st. New-York.

Engravers, (Wood.)
J. W. ORR, (the best work done here)..........75 Nassau-st.
W. HOWLAND..........229 Broadway, above Astor House.

Encaustic Tiles and Garnkirk Chimney Tops.
MILLER, COATES & YOUKE, (Importers)...279 Pearl-st.

Expresses, Shipping Merchants.
EDWARDS, SANDFORD & CO. (Foreign). 36 Broadway.

Engravers, (Card.)
J. N. GIMBREDE....588 Broadway and 9 Metropolitan Hotel.
HICKS & AFFLICK....380 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.........................120 Water-st.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. F. KIMBALL, (Wholesale and Retail.)....76 Beekman-st.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO. (Importers)..........34 Dey-st.

Fishing Tackle.
J. & B. CROOKE & CO. (Imp's and Manuf's)....50 Fulton-st.

Furs.
C. G. GUNTHER & SONS. (Importers and Shippers) No. 46 Maiden-lane.

Grate and Fender Makers.
W. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Son,) No. 251 Broadway, one door above 12th-st.

Grindstones.
J. S. WHITNEY & CO.....4 South, and 23 Washington-st.

India Rubber Shoes, Whips, Clothing, Balls, &c.
NEWARK INDIA RUBBER Manuf. Co., 20 Maiden-lane.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
C. S. LITTLE, (Imp. & General Dealer,) 33 & 34 Fulton-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.........440 Pearl-st., near Chatham.

Law Booksellers and Publishers.
BANKS, GOULD & CO..........................144 Nassau-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON. 123 East 12th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co. Otis' Improved Patent Lightning Conductors for buildings and ships..........7 Gold-st.

Mahogany and Rosewood.
HOUGHTON & BRO., (all Fancy Woods)......60 Walker-st.

Musical Instruments, Strings, &c.
F. ZOBAUM & CO. (Importers)...............97 Maiden-lane.
CARGILL & CO. (Imp's and Manuf.)........47 Maiden-lane.
BRUNO & WEISSENBORN & CO., Importers and Manufacturers, 2 Maiden-lane.

Needles, Fish-hooks, and Fishing Tackle.
THOS. H. BATE (Importer and Manuf....32 Maiden-lane.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY...............75 Fulton-st., 2d door below Gold.

Paints, Oils, &c.
RAYNOLDS & DEVOE...........................106 Water-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
F. HOPKINS & BRO.'S, (Importers).........61 Barclay-st.

Paper Warehouse.
C. W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)........11 Cliff-st.
DUNCAN, LEWIS & BARTOW....................161 William-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS..............................159 William-st.

Sail Duck, Dundee Linens, &c.
CAMERON & BUTT, (Importers)...............16 Broad-st.
WM. BRAND & CO., (Importers)..............43 and 44 Pine-st.

Saddles, Harness, Trunks, &c.
B. M. SEGEE, (Imp. of Manf.)....cor. 12th-st. 239 Broadway.

Ship Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ....283 Washington-st.
EPH. TREADWELL & SONS....279 Washington, and 244 Front-sts.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
J. AHLBORN & CO.......54 Maiden-lane, and 23 Liberty-st.
J. W. HOLBERTON, (and Fireworks)......43 Maiden-lane.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals of the United States and Canadas that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS SPALDING—Would inform her friends and the public that on the 1st of April, she will remove her school from the premises she has occupied for 19 years, to a new and spacious building, replete with convenience, where she will be able to receive an additional number of pupils, as well as afford additional facilities for Female Education.
ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Jan. 23, 1855.

PUPILS WANTED.—A lady, recently arrived from Europe, pupil of Garcia, Pasta, and Crivelli, wishes to give lessons either in Italian singing or the French and Spanish languages; speaks English, and brings the most unexceptionable references. Apply at her residence, No. 130 9th-st., or to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

$5 BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, corner Houston-st., will commence a new $5 class on Monday. Pupils must enter this week to secure a seat at this price. They will be taught practically to open, conduct and close books by Double Entry. Business men and clerks join these cheap classes.

FRENCH, SPANISH AND MUSIC—Taught by a married lady, Spanish, to ladies and Misses only. Terms, at the residence of her pupils, $12 per quarter, at her own residence, $8. Address Mrs. J. C., Times office, corner of Nassau and Beekman-sts.

THE SCHOOL OF MR. BINGHAM FOR BOYS—Called the CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM, Bible House, Astor-place, entrance on 9th-st. The complement is twenty, in each of the two departments. The training is faithful, thorough, systematic and elegant.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 238 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 146 Macdougal-st.)
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PIANO, FRENCH AND GERMAN TAUGHT—On very moderate terms, by two sisters, at their residence, No. 200 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs. Day and evening classes for languages.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST—Recently from Philadelphia, offers his professional services. Application to be made at his residence No. 209 Greene-st., near 8th-st., New-York. The best reference will be given.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., is now open for the reception of pupils, who can commence at any time. Ladies and children on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 3 and 4 o'clock P. M.; gentlemen on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAYS, and every other FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M. Practicing Assemblies on SATURDAY EVENINGS for ladies and gentlemen. Monthly Soirées as usual. Circulars (containing days, hours and terms of instruction) can be had at the Academy at any time, or will be sent by post.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The fine new four-story houses, Nos. 212, 214, 216, 218 and 220 [illegible]-st., a few doors west of [illegible]. They are replete with the modern improvements, gas, baths, marble mantels and Croton water from first to fourth stories [illegible]. Situated between two railroads [illegible]. Price moderate. If sold, $2,000 may remain on bond and mortgage on each, or will be let reasonably. Terms easy. A person will be in attendance at No. 216 from 10 to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 P. M. daily, to show the houses. Inquire of SAMUEL SPARKS, No. 65 West 24th-st., or W. H. & W. SPARKS, corner of Lexington-av. and 27th-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—No. 88 Willow-st., Brooklyn Heights; is three-story, brick, built in the most thorough and careful manner, and by days' work. House 25 by 50 feet; three rooms deep in basement, first and second stories, with laundry, bath-room, and two large closets. Lot 25 by 100 feet. Terms—Half cash, half on bond and mortgage. This is a corner house, and is one of the most healthy locations in the city. Apply on the premises, from 6 to 7 P. M., or 11 to 5 o'clock, A. M., or to ALFRED EDWARDS, Executor, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The beautiful three-story and high-basement brick dwelling, built in modern style, with gas and Croton throughout, very pleasantly located at No. 107 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Lot, 150 by 250 feet. Possession given on the 1st of May next. Price, $8,000. Apply to GEO. D. COGGESHALL, on the premises; or to F. S. MINER, No. 226 Front-st., corner Peck-slip.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn, at a bargain, as the owner designs to leave town. A good two-story and basement house, with lot 25x100. Inquire immediately of ROSWELL C. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three story brown stone House, No. 148 Avenue B, between 9th and 10th-sts. House is 25 feet front and about 45 feet deep. Has modern improvements. For terms, apply at No. 339 10th-st., one door east of 2d-av.

$300,000—TO CAPITALISTS.—For sale or exchange for other good and paying property, or for Tennessee or Virginia State Bonds, the most valuable cotton factory in the United States. It is located in a Southwestern State, (immediately on a line of railroad communication with the most important Southern cities.) Where good labor is abundant, and 25 per cent. cheaper than in the Northern States. The raw material is also cheaper, and orders for the manufactured articles, on their ground, are always ahead of the supply, at 20 to 25 per cent. above New-York prices. There are 100 acres of land, a good dwelling, and forty two-story framed houses, besides the cotton mill and other necessary buildings on the premises. The factory building is of brick, 185 feet long, four stories high, with wing three stories high. There are in operation 7,000 spindles, and 125 looms, all as good as new, and room for more than twice the number of each. The water power is pronounced by judges the best—all things considered—in the Union, always enough in dry, and never too much in rainy seasons. The Company has a liberal charter, which can be conveyed with the property. For further information and particulars, address Box No. 2,780, Post-Office, New-York. Principals only treated with.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE IN ORANGE, N. J.—A large, newly-built dwelling-house, two stories high, with attic and cellar, and about half an acre of land attached, situated on the main street, only a few minutes' walk from the Railroad station. The house is built in the most thorough manner, and contains many modern improvements. On the rear of the lot is a large building, which will be sold with the property if desired, and can, at a small expense, be converted into a store or factory. Orange is a healthy town, distant (by the Morris and Essex Railroad) about 12 miles from New-York. For further information apply to WM. C. DUSENBERRY, No. 11 Wall-st., New-York, or to JOHN L. BLAKE, Jr., Orange, N. J. N. B.—If the property be not sold before the 1st of March, 1855, it will then be exposed for sale at public auction.

DESIRABLE HOUSE IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—The three-story and basement new brick house No. 82 West Warren-st., near Clinton-st., finished in the best manner, with hot and cold water, baths, gas, range, &c., located convenient to the ferry and railroad. This is a rare chance for a neat dwelling, near to business, at a low price; only $2,500 cash required. The furniture will also be sold if required. Apply on the premises, or at the office of the Pacific Mutual Insurance Company, No. 111 Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE IN RYE, WESTCHESTER CO., N. Y.—About half-way between the Rye and Port Chester Stations, a two-story house and wing attached, with 12 rooms, pantries, closets, good kitchen, large cistern, barn, &c., in good order, well shaded, with 10 acres of good land. Apply to J. W. SOUTHACK, No. 103 Broadway, or T. F. BURGER, No. 10 Beekman-st. Price, $8,000; if not sold by March 1, it will then be advertised for sale at auction.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A small, neat cottage, with about two acres of land, eligibly located on the Richmond Plank-road, near Vanderbilt's Landing, Staten Island. The grounds are handsomely laid out, and are filled with a choice collection of fruit and shade trees. There is on the place a convenient barn, carriage and ice-houses, stable, &c. For terms and further particulars, apply to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

TO PRINTERS AND OTHERS—FOR SALE.—A country newspaper and jobbing office, located in a neighboring State, is now offered for sale. Must be sold by the 1st of February. Office is doing a good business, and is constantly on the increase. Daily communication by railroad and steamboat with New-York City. The price of the establishment is very low. Good reasons given for wishing to sell. Call on, or address, S. M. PETTENGILL & Co., No. 119 Nassau-st., N. Y., who will give all particulars.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid Farm of 180 acres, situated in New-Jersey, within one hour's ride of New-York. The buildings consist of a large new dwelling, with numerous and extensive out-buildings. The land is in a high state of cultivation, and located [illegible]. For particulars, apply to CAMPBELL & CROWELL, No. 208 Broadway, (corner of Fulton-st.)

ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—Several beautiful sites, river plots, dwellings, stores, lots and farms for sale, and several country residences to let. Inquire of J. M. WHITNEY, corner of Grand-st. and the Common, or at his office, near Hell Gate Ferry, Astoria, L. I.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Great inducements are offered to manufacturers who wish to locate their business in the vicinity of New-York City—One lot of ground will be deeded, free of expense, for every twelve hands employed in a flourishing village within 2 miles of the City, with steamboat, railroad and omnibus communication every half hour during the day. The place is well adapted for almost all branches of manufactures; one foundry, 4 [illegible] [illegible] employing about 40 hands; together with other valuable houses, &c., &c. Persons wishing to avail themselves of this offer will please apply to the subscribers, or address G. ANDREWS and J. P. KENDALL, No. 2 Tryon-row, corner of Chatham-st., New-York. Money will also be advanced towards erecting buildings.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Some of the finest and most desirable lots for private dwellings in the City of Brooklyn, being directly on the Heights, above and immediately adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, other very desirable lots on Montague and Remsen-sts. Also, the desirable brick front dwelling house, No. 42 Remsen-st., with stable in the rear, in good order. House 25 by 50 feet; lot 25 by 150 feet. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

OWNERS OF WESTERN LANDS.—Can find a buyer in the advertiser. Name State, county, township, section, and say whether timber or prairie, and price and terms. State chain of title, and say you will pay expense of examining same if found different from representations. Address Box No. 2,213, New-York City Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO RENT IN ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J.—The commodious dwelling-house and premises now and for 19 years last past occupied by Miss Spalding for a young ladies' boarding-school. Attached to the house are five acres of excellent land. The property is in good repair, eligibly situated, and well suited for the purposes of a large family, or boarding-house, or school. Inquire of Mrs. MARY H. DE HART, Elizabethtown, or WILLIAM DE GROOT, No. 4 Broadway.

HOUSES TO LET.—The new three-story brick store, corner of Furman and Montague-sts., Brooklyn, adjoining the Wall-st. Ferry, suitable for a family grocery, feed, or ship-chandlery store. Possession given immediately. Also, those twelve small but very desirable brick houses on Furman-st., next adjoining the above, will be completed in February next. Inquire of J. H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The three-story house No. 60 Irving-place, in good order, with all the modern improvements. Possession on or about the 15th February. Can be seen between 10 o'clock A. M. and 3 P. M. Part of the furniture, sideboards, carpets, &c., will be sold on fair terms. Apply to GARDNER, GREENE & CO., No. 12 Vesey-st., or to O. B. TWEEDY, No. 11 West 16th-st.

PREMISES TO LET.—The following desirable business premises are to let, on the most reasonable terms: Nos. 79 and 81 Cliff-st.—First, third, fourth and fifth stories. Rooms 27 by 54, lighted on all sides. Possession given in ten days.
No. 84 Beekman-st.—Second, third, fourth and fifth stories, 25 by 100 feet, well lighted on all sides. Possession immediately, with steam power.
No. 82 Beekman-st.—Second, fifth and fourth stories. Also, basement suitable for a store, with stock desk, blind safe in the wall, under cellar, &c. Possession immediately.
Six stories and basements in the new buildings on Franklin-square, being Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st. Stores different widths, 25 feet and 30 feet; and from 70 to 90 feet in depth. Apply to HARPER & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

BUILDING TO LEASE AT A BARGAIN.—In a good central location up town. A large one story building 25 by 70, suitable for any kind of manufactory or mercantile purpose. Inquire of R. G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

NO. 95 WALL-STREET.—A well lighted basement newly repaired and improved, to let from the 1st of February, with lease till 1st of May, 1856, and if desired, all office-fixtures, railing, &c., and one of Herring's double door patent safes, for sale at a very low figure. Rent low. Inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 11 Stuyvesant-st., with all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. Apply to MACFARLAN & MERRITT, No. 8 Nassau-st., or No. 46 [illegible].

ROOM TO LET.—Preparatory to removing into their new premises, the undersigned will let the large and well-lighted room now occupied by them on the second floor of No. 25 Nassau-st., corner Cedar. Possession given on the 1st February. HAWES & McKILLOP.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st.; most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable position to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

SHOPS WITH STEAM POWER TO LET—In the new buildings, Nos. 7, 9, 11 and 13 Canal, fronting on Walker and Elm, well lighted and at low rates. Apply to J. GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

OFFICES TO LET—Single or in suits, in the new Banking building, northwest corner of Nassau and Pine-sts. Apply at the Bank of the Commonwealth, or of JOHN LLOYD, No. 18 Nassau-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East [illegible]-st., New-York. Both room and power unequaled by any establishment in the United States. Apply to SLOAN & LEGGETT, before 10 A. M. and after 3 P. M.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL'S SON, No. 32 Cliff-st.

FAMILY GROCERIES AND FINE TEAS.—J. O. FOWLER, wholesale and retail grocer and tea dealer, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., has in store and is receiving fine teas, refined sugars and syrups, family groceries, &c. All of which are offered in quantities to suit at the lowest market prices.

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] AT AUCTION.—SPECIAL SALE [illegible] THURSDAY [illegible] at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

$[illegible] Chicago and [illegible] Railroad [illegible] interest payable 1st April and 1st October [illegible] $1,000 each

$[illegible] Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage [illegible] per cent.; interest payable 1st February and 1st August [illegible] $1,000 each

$[illegible] La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds, with farm Mortgage as collateral security attached; interest payable 1st January and 1st July [illegible]

[illegible] shares Hudson River Railroad [illegible] $100 each
[illegible] shares Erie Railroad [illegible] $100 each
[illegible] shares American Express Company [illegible] $100 each
[illegible] shares Atlantic Bank [illegible] $100 each
[illegible] shares North River Fire Insurance Co. [illegible] $20 each
[illegible] shares Equitable Fire Insurance Company [illegible] $[illegible] each
[illegible] shares [illegible] Fire Insurance Company [illegible] $[illegible] each

[illegible] per cent. this day, and the balance [illegible] on Monday. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be paid by the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange [illegible]

AT PRIVATE SALE—A great variety of First-Class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, [illegible]

For particulars, see his private sales Catalogue. Office, No. 4 Broad-st., next to corner of Wall-st.

[illegible] BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—The subscriber will sell at auction, at the Court-house, in the town of White Plains, County of Westchester, on THURSDAY, the 1st day of March, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., that very valuable property situated near the Hart's Corner Depot of the Harlem Railroad, and heretofore known as the Bronx River Powder Mill, including the water power, mills and machinery, three dwelling-houses, several stables, barns and sheds, and about 180 acres of land. For particular description of the several parcels of which the said tract is composed, see the following deeds, viz.: James McCabe and wife to Henry F. Hanbold, deed dated the 22d day of May, 1848, and recorded in Westchester County Clerk's Office, in Liber 115 of deeds, page 198; [illegible] [illegible] Hanbold [illegible] deed dated Oct. [illegible], 1848, recorded in said Clerk's Office, in Liber 118 of deeds, page 522, [illegible] [illegible] Hanbold, deed dated [illegible] April, 1849, and recorded in the said Clerk's Office, [illegible] J. Tervis and wife to the same, deed dated [illegible] January, 1852; [illegible] [illegible] and wife to same, deed dated [illegible] December, 1853; William Willis and wife to same, deed dated Nov. [illegible]; John W. [illegible] to Mary C. Ward, deed dated June [illegible], 1854, excepting and reserving therefrom certain parcels recently conveyed to the Harlem Railroad Company and Samuel Nutt, containing together about five and a half acres, as by reference to a map in the possession of the Auctioneer will more fully appear.

As the new depot grounds of the Harlem Railroad Company adjoin this property, having been conveyed to them expressly for depot purposes, and the neighborhood is in other respects so improving, the opportunity for investing capital in such a location offers, and the sale will positively take place, whatever may be the state of the weather. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, will be made known at the time of the sale.

For maps of the premises and other information, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st., New-York. Persons wishing to examine the property may do so by applying to Mr. H. F. Hanbold on the premises. Seven trains of cars of the Harlem Railroad leave and return to the City daily.

A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

[illegible] Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—By catalogue, on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the [illegible] Lexington-av., consisting of all the handsome parlor, chamber and basement furniture in the above house, [illegible] consisting of three elegant [illegible] and mantel mirrors, rosewood and mahogany [illegible], arm-chairs, in plush and haircloth; rosewood [illegible], in brocatelle and haircloth; rosewood étagère, mirror doors, rosewood centre and pier tables, [illegible], silver ware, rich castors, salvers, cake baskets, [illegible], ladles, &c.; rich tapestry, Royal Wilton and other carpets; lace curtains, shades, carved bookcase, [illegible] vases and ornaments; with a beautiful collection of oil paintings; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, elegant marble-top bureaus and washstands, cheval glasses, [illegible], spring seat chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, gilt mirrors, enameled [illegible] together with a large assortment of basement furniture, dining and tea sets, rich china and glassware, crockery, oilcloth, &c. Catalogues at house.

JOSEPH H. HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 67 Baltic-st., between Henry and Clinton-sts., South Brooklyn—Mahogany, walnut, and painted parlor and chamber furniture; splendid rosewood piano, in perfect order, by Hallet & Cumston, Boston; upright cottage rosewood piano, bookcase, valuable oil paintings, [illegible] fenders and fireirons, bedding, mattresses, crockery and kitchen furniture. This house will be let at a low rent to a satisfactory tenant. Possession on the day after the sale.

SUYDAM HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY SUYDAM HEGEMAN.—MONDAY, Jan. 29, at [illegible] o'clock A. M., at the large store corner of Myrtle-av. and Lawrence-st., Brooklyn, all the furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, bookcases, [illegible] Nunns & Clark's make, &c. Also, two valuable horses, harness, wagons, sleigh, tools, &c. All to be sold without reserve, to close the copartnership of the firm.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

LEASE, FIXTURES AND PAINTINGS.—"Alhambra," No. 193 [illegible], MONDAY, 29th of January, at 10½ o'clock, mirrors, oil cloth, lounges, centre table, easy chairs, [illegible], bedsteads, carpets, glassware, [illegible], furniture, &c. Also, several cases, containing [illegible] Venus de Medicis, together with lease of house. [illegible]

[illegible] Auctioneer.

BY C. A. WATERBURY.—THIS DAY, Saturday, Jan. 27, choice wines, brandies and other liquors, in variety, imported for table and hotel use. Also, genuine Havana cigars; a large invoice of well-known brands, all to be sold by order of the importers without reserve. Sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, and continue till every article on the catalogue is disposed of, at our store, No. 28 Broad-st.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & NORTON.—Auctioneers and Commission Merchants, No. 308 Broadway, (up stairs.)—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, 1855, auction sale of a collection of standard works, being chiefly selected from a private library, and containing many fine books. Also, an assortment of staple and fancy stationery.

To commence at [illegible] o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., A LARGE SALE OF DRESSED SKINS, [illegible] French kid, 100 dozen French morocco, 50 dozen granes, 50 dozen brown kid, 10 dozen colored morocco, 50 dozen brown French morocco, all of the best quality and to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

STOCKS AND BONDS AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER & CO. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Jan. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be obtained at their office, No. 58 Wall-st., at 9 o'clock.

FINANCIAL.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY'S OFFICE, [illegible], July 28, 1854.—The public are notified that the 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds of this Company may now be obtained at par, on application at the office, or at the transfer agencies of this Company in New-York or Boston. These Bonds have ten years to run, bearing semi-annual interest warrants, payable in New-York. They are issued in sums of $500 and $1,000, payable to bearer; but may be consolidated into larger amounts if desired, and made payable to order.

JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD CO., New-York, Jan. 25, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company will be held on MONDAY, Feb. 5, next, at the office of the Company, No. 58 Bowery, from 12 o'clock till 2. The Transfer Books will be closed from 25th instant until after the election. By order

PHILIP C. ROGERS, Secretary.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE PHENIX MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY, OF VIRGINIA, who intend subscribing for the Stock of the new Company, are informed that they must do so on or before THURSDAY, the 1st February, as the subscriptions will be closed on that day. Apply at No. 13 Broadway, Room No. 8, second story, between 1 and 4 P. M.

TROY AND RUTLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The January Coupons of the 1st Mortgage Bonds of this Company, made payable at the Mechanics' Bank, New-York, will be paid at the Bank of Albany, by

E. B. KENDRICK, Trustee of the 1st Mortgage Bonds.

IRVING BANK.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next ensuing election will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, the 5th day of February. The Poll will be open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.

DANL. V. B. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

EXCHANGE BANK OF HASKELL & CO.—ST. LOUIS, MO.—Dealers in exchange, gold, silver and bank notes. Collections in all parts of the West made and promptly remitted free of charge, except current exchange. Reference, American Exchange Bank.

THE FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FIVE DOLLARS PER SHARE on the Scrip Stock of the MANHATTAN GAS LIGHT COMPANY is required to be paid at their office, No. 30 [illegible]-st., on the 1st of February next. By order of the Board.

A. H. HOWARD, Secretary.

PARTIES HOLDING BILLS OR DRAFTS drawn by Drexel, Sather & Church, of San Francisco, Cal., payable at the Ocean Bank of this City, are requested to present the same for payment to

J. T. VAN VLECK & READ, No. 27 Wall-st.

BROKEN BANKS—PRESENT VALUE.—All City Banks taken at par; Government Stock, 70c.; Bridgeton, 60c.; Wheat Growers', 50c.; Westchester, 40c.; Lewis County, 38c.; Indiana, Illinois, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

ADVANCES ARE MADE.—On shipments of merchandise to Great Britain; also on merchandise warehoused or on transit to New-York, by

THEODORE DEHON, No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ASTONISHING REDUCTION in the price of PIANOS and MELODIONS to suit the times—viz.: 6½ octave, rosewood, $200 to $175; do. 6¾, $175 to $210; do. 7 octave, $[illegible] to $[illegible]; also grand Piano, $[illegible]. [illegible] Fisk's superior Melodions, Carhart's patent, $45 to $125. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150, being a reduction of 25 per cent. from usual prices. Each instrument fully warranted. McDONALD BROTHERS, Manufacturers, No. 286 Bowery, near Houston-st.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A $300 7-octave rosewood piano can be had for $[illegible]. Superior tone and finish; by good makers; warranted perfect in all respects; not three months in use; and has modern improvements. Parties have to leave the City. It can be seen Jan. 27, at No. [illegible] Vesey-st., between [illegible] and [illegible] o'clock.

PIANO-FORTES.—[illegible] assortment of Piano-Fortes for sale cheap. Also, new Piano-fortes to rent, with privilege of purchasing. RAINES, BROTHERS & CUMMINGS, No. 114 [illegible]

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES [illegible] by THOMAS F. DE VOE, [illegible]

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF [illegible] FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. [illegible] Wall-st., Jan. 11, 1855.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of four and three quarters per cent. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the shareholders in cash and scrip.

And also a further dividend of twenty per cent., payable in scrip to the assured on all premiums on the policies issued by this Company which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.

D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to its shareholders at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between them and the policy holders in scrip bearing interest, which scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits together with the capital stock shall exceed one million of dollars.

SIXPENNY SAVINGS BANK.—DIVIDEND AND INTEREST.—DIVIDEND.—The Board of Trustees have declared a dividend of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, and five (5) per cent. on sums exceeding that amount, which had remained in the Bank undrawn for the space of six months from the 1st to the 18th of August last, payable on and after the 18th of February. All interest not drawn by the 5th of March will be placed to the credit of the depositor, and draw interest the same as a deposit made in the usual way, from the 1st of February.

INTEREST.—Six months interest at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum, will be allowed on deposits of three (3) dollars and upwards to five hundred dollars, made between the 1st and 18th of February, and remaining in Bank undrawn for six months. By order of the Board.

Jan. 26, 1855. J. S. SLOAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The Board of Directors of the MORRIS CANAL AND BANKING COMPANY have this day declared their usual semi-annual dividend of five per cent. from the earnings of the Canal for the past six months, upon the Preferred Stock of said Company, payable to the Stockholders or their representatives, on and after the 5th February next ensuing, at the office of the Company in Jersey City. The Stockholders residing in Philadelphia and vicinity will receive their dividends at the office of E. W. CLARK & CO., Philadelphia. The transfer books of said stock will be closed from and after the 27th inst. until the 7th February next.

L. N. CONDIT, Secretary.

JERSEY CITY, Jan. 26, 1855.

OFFICE OF THE GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD CO., CHICAGO, Jan. 13, 1855.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND.—Notice is hereby given to the Stockholders of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, that a dividend of five per cent. upon the capital stock of the Company for the six months ending Feb. 1, 1855, has been declared, payable on the 10th day of February next, in certificates bearing date Feb. 1, 1855, to be issued by the Secretary, which certificates will be redeemable in cash on the 1st day of February, 1856, with interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. N. LARABEE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—Dec. 21, 1854.—DIVIDEND.—The Mechanics' and Traders' Savings Institution have declared their usual semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six (6) per cent. per annum on all sums of $500 and under, and five (5) per cent. on all sums over that amount, payable on and after the 22d day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

ALFRED T. CONKLIN, President.

JAMES P. HAIGHT, Secretary.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855.

A DIVIDEND of (5) five per cent. on the capital stock will be paid to the Stockholders, on and after THURSDAY, the first day of February. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board of Directors.

T. B. ACLY, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., have declared their semi-annual dividend on all deposits entitled thereto, at the rate of six per cent., payable on and after the 15th day of January next. Dividends not called for will draw interest the same as principal.

CALEB S. WOODHULL, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Dividend of Seven per Cent., payable on and after the first day of February next, at the office of the Company, corner of 3d-av. and 7th-st. The Transfer books will be closed from the 29th to the 31st inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

BEEKMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Jan. 5, 1855.—Dividend.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent., payable at their office on the 1st of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 20th of January to Feb. 1.

S. H. CONGER, Secretary.

ST. NICHOLAS BANK.—DIVIDEND.—A dividend of three and a half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Bank, payable on and after the 12th of February next. The transfer books will be closed from the 3d to the 12th of February, inclusive. By order of the Board.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 22, 1855. R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

LAKE ERIE, WABASH AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Interest maturing on the Bonds of this Company, on the 1st of February next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

Jan. 23, 1855. E. WHITEHOUSE, Treasurer.

TOLEDO AND ILLINOIS RAILROAD.—The Interest on Bonds of this Company, maturing on the 1st of Feb. next, will be paid at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

E. WHITEHOUSE,

Jan. 23, 1855. Assistant Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—The NEW-AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Four per cent., payable on and after the 20th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed until that time.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer book will be closed until date.

JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 4, 1855.

BANK NOTICES.

QUARTERLY REPORT.—Showing the true condition of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION of the City of New-York, a Banking Association, on the morning of Saturday, the 30th day of December, 1854.

RESOURCES.

Loans and Discounts, except to Directors and Brokers		$[illegible]
Loans and Discounts, to Directors		124,339 00
Real Estate		11,153 87
Bonds and Mortgages		29,773 23
Stocks		815,927 64
Loss and Expense account		5,026 [illegible]
Overdrafts		456 97
Specie		97,320 [illegible]
Cash items, viz.: Checks on City Banks, taken on Deposit	$72,511 14	
Checks on County Banks	3,546 54	$76,057 68
Bills of Solvent Banks on Hand		16,269 00
Due from Solvent Banks on Demand		40,799 [illegible]
Total		$1,550,852 15

LIABILITIES.

Capital		$632,000 00
Profits		57,340 12
Registered Bank Notes, Received and not Returned	$251,047 00	
Less Registered Notes on hand	51,[illegible] 00	
Leaves Registered Bank Notes in Circulation		199,[illegible] 00
Due Depositors on Demand		639,193 76
Due Banks on Demand		[illegible]
Due Dividends unpaid		[illegible]
Total		$1,550,852 15

County of New-York, ss.—FREDERICK PENTZ, President, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of said Bank, being duly sworn, severally depose and say, that they are the President and Cashier as aforesaid, and that the foregoing is, in all respects, a true statement of the condition of the said Bank before the transaction of any business on the morning of the thirtieth day of December, 1854, being the day specified in the notice of the Superintendent of the Bank Department next preceding the date of this report, requiring the same, according to the best of their knowledge and belief; that the said Bank is an associated Bank, and is located in the City of New-York, in the County of the same, where it has a banking house for the transaction of its business, and that from the first day of June, 1853, up to the day of making this report, the business thereof was transacted at such location.

F. PENTZ, President.
J. J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to by both deponents, this 26th day of January, 1855, before me.

GILBERT S. NIXON, Commissioner of Deeds.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 8, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN,

je10,'54-law2y8 Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK, (a banking association in the City of New-York,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

d23,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 10, 1855.—NOTICE TO CERTIFICATE HOLDERS.—The time fixed by law for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to THE ATLAS BANK, City [illegible], having expired, notice is hereby given, that a final dividend of eleven (11) per cent. is hereby declared upon the unpaid balances of the outstanding certificates given for the redemption of the notes of the said Bank, payable on presentation, properly endorsed, at this Department, if presented within six months from the date of this notice, and not otherwise. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Jan. 22, 1854.—The CHAUTAUQUE COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of THE MERCANTILE BANK, in the City of New-York, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, together with a revocation of the appointment of THE METROPOLITAN BANK, as such agent, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

DRY DOCK SAVINGS BANK.—No. [illegible] Avenue C. Deposits made on or before the 10th of January next will receive interest from the 1st of January. Interest as usual, at 6 per cent. per annum on sums of $[illegible] and under. By order ANDREW MILLS, President.

JAMES L. STEWART, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1854.

MARTIN L. CONWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW AND GENERAL LAND AGENT, Leavenworth, Kansas Territory.—Any business entrusted to his care will be attended to with fidelity and dispatch. He is prepared to make purchases of town lots and land claims, in any part of the Territory. Land Warrants located. Persons in any part of the country, desiring reliable information with reference to the character of the Territory, or any part thereof, the opportunities for investments, employments, &c., can procure it by communicating as above, enclosing any fee which may be thought just or found convenient.

REFERENCES.—Hon. A. H. Reeder, Governor of Kansas, and [illegible] Esq., New-York.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.—At the Brush Factory, No. 207 Pearl-st., Franklin-square. All articles sold at the lowest factory prices. Paint brushes of superior quality constantly on hand. Machine brushes made to order. JOHN K. HOPPEL.

MEDICAL.

DR. M. B. LA CROIX'S PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE.

A new and revised edition of [illegible] pages and 130 plates. Price 25 cents per copy.—A popular and comprehensive treatise on the duties and casualties of single and married life—happy and fruitful alliances—mode of securing them—infidelities and their cure—their deviation and removal—important hints to those contemplating matrimony, that will overcome objections to it; now, however, should take this important step without first consulting its pages—observations on the disorders and medical treatment of females, from infancy to old age, each case graphically illustrated by beautiful lithographic plates—nervous debility, its causes and cure, by a process at once so simple and so effectual, that failure is impossible—rules for daily management—an essay on spermatorrhœa, with practical observations on a safe and a more successful mode of treatment—precautionary hints on the evils resulting from empirical practice—an essay on all diseases arising from indiscretion, with plain and simple rules by which all persons can cure themselves without mercury—remedies for those self-inflicted miseries and disappointments so unfortunately prevalent in the young. It is a truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded the health, happiness and privileges to which every human being is entitled. Price 25 cents per copy, or five copies for $1. Mailed free of postage to any part of the United States.

N. B.—Those who prefer may consult Dr. LA CROIX upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats, either personally or by mail. Medicines sent to any part of the Union, according to directions, safely packed and carefully secured from all observation.

Address Dr. M. B. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, or Post-Office Box No. 679, Albany, N. Y. Office open daily from 9 o'clock A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sunday from 2 o'clock until 6 P. M.

☞ Office removed from No. 65 Beaver-st. to No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y. Sold in New-York by GARRITT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st. and No. 222 Broadway.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION, By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000,) 18mo., pp. 250. On Fine Paper, Extra Binding, $1. Every complaint to which a woman is subject, from girlhood to womanhood, as a wife and as mother, are fully described, with the causes, the symptoms, and also proper mode of treatment, in a plain, simple, but in the most chaste language, easily understood. And thus every woman can discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and causes of her complaint; and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice of the utmost importance to her future health, in respect to which her sensitiveness forbids consulting a medical gentleman, will find such instruction and advice, and also explain many symptoms which otherwise would occasion anxiety or alarm. How many are suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, which undermine the health, the effects of which they are ignorant, and for which their delicacy forbids seeking medical advice? How many suffer from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, (weakness, debility, &c.) How many are in constant agony for many months preceding confinement? How many have difficult, if not dangerous deliveries, and slow and uncertain recoveries? Some whose lives are hazarded during such times, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief. How many bitter moments, how much anguish, might have been spared to the sufferer, to her husband, to her relatives, by a timely possession of this little volume. It is impracticable to convey fully the various subjects treated of, as they are of a nature strictly intended for the married, or those contemplating marriage.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; ADRIANCE, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; DEWITT & DAVENPORT, (Tribune Buildings,) at No. 2 Astor House, Broadway, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; JOSEPH TUCKER, Mobile; also, T. B. PETERSON, No. 98 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1, a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 346 pages, 18 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844, New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT as the afflicted.—Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day Book and New-Brunswick Times.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP—Is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many great and extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the Blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to other remedies. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATES' FRIEND.—Price $1, with a book—is just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; namely, a cure at once, and no delay, and more expense. I challenge all medical professors to beat this antidote. It makes immeasurably the greatest cures. All other remedies conquered by it. No chance for them. Call any hour at No. 80 Canal-st., you will find Dr. Ward attending. Separate rooms for patients. Advice gratis.

DR. CORBETT, No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one speciality of the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable in every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—MRS. MAXWELL, No. 34 Lispenard-st., would inform her patrons and friends that she has opened a house, with superior accommodations, for a private lying-in hospital. Ladies in delicate health, wishing private treatment, can rely on her experience and skill as a midwife and physician.

A PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—FOURTEENTH EDITION—[illegible] pages, with plates. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author, JOS. RALPH, M. D., No. [illegible] Houston-st. Hours of consultation from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and to 9 o'clock P. M., (Sundays excepted.)

MAYOR WOOD CERTAINLY CAN'T COMPLAIN of Dr. KELLINGER has thrown open his spacious premises at Yonkers, where a good dinner, horse feed, and a bottle of KELLINGER'S LINIMENT can be obtained for $1.

MADAME RESTELL, FEMALE PHYSICIAN—Can be consulted upon complaints incident to females, at her private residence, No. 162 Chambers-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE LATE FIRM OF RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.—Being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the surviving partners have associated with them Messrs. CHAS. H. CLARK, RAY B. EASTERBROOK, and HENRY KING, and the business will be continued under the firm of HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.

It will be the aim and object of each member of our firm to serve our customers promptly and faithfully, and with a large assortment of all articles appertaining to our business, we are confident we can do so to their advantage and satisfaction.

The Prescription department will be under the immediate charge of one of the firm at each store, and none but the most competent and experienced persons allowed to dispense medicines under any circumstances. H. C. & CO.

P. S.—All connection with the store No. 10 Astor House is discontinued from this date.

For the convenience of our customers, the Prescription Books of No. 10 Astor House, for the past eighteen years, will be found at our store, No. 273 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

DISSOLUTION OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 20th inst., by the retirement of JOSEPH C. ALLING from the firm.

The business will be conducted by the undersigned, as heretofore, under the same name and style of ALLING, BROTHERS, Manufacturing Jewelers, No. 4 Orchard-st., Newark, N. J. Office in New-York, No. 173 Broadway, corner of Cortland-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 25, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, carrying on business in New-York under the firm of SELLERS, SANDS & CO., and at Liverpool under the firm of G. H. SELLERS & CO., as Commission Merchants, is this day dissolved by mutual consent, as witness our hand, this 17th day of January, 1855.

GEORGE HENRY SELLERS.
HUGH SPOONER SANDS.

JNO. B. TUKE, } Witnesses.
CHARLES MACAULEY, }

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—GLASGOW, 1st January, 1855.—We hereby give notice that JOHN WALTER WOOD, of New-York, has this day been admitted a partner of this House, and of

ALEX. DENNISTOUN & CO., Liverpool.
DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO., New-York.
A. & J. DENNISTOUN & CO., New-Orleans.
DENNISTOUN BROS. & CO., Melbourne, Victoria.
J. & A. DENNISTOUN.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The business heretofore conducted by WILLARD & WOOD, will be continued by the subscribers, under the name of WILLARD WOOD & CO.

G. L. WILLARD,
O. E. WOOD,
[illegible] INGALLS,
I. A. BARKER.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855.

COPARTNERSHIP.—J. C. BRANTIGAM, having been admitted on the 1st inst. as a partner in our house, the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of WHITE, SHEFFIELD & CO.

WHITE & SHEFFIELD.

COPARTNERSHIP.—We have this day admitted Mr. EDWARD F. HOPKINS as a partner in our house. The iron business in future will be conducted under the firm of Smith, Hegeman & Co., at Nos. 10 and 12 Broad-st.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1855. SMITH & HEGEMAN.

COAL.

COAL OF THE BEST QUALITY delivered at the following prices: Egg and stove sizes, $6 50 per ton; Nut size, $5 75; Cumberland lumps for grates, $7; Cumberland fine, blacksmith use, $7. Yard, No. 319 Delancey-st., corner of Goerck, New-York, and foot of Grand-st., Williamsburg, at the Ferry. JAMES MOORE.

COAL.—I have reduced my best Red Ash to $6 75, screened, and delivered from my yards, King and Greenwich-sts., No. 116 Duane-st., and 28th-st. and 9th-av.

PETER CLINTON.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—J. BURKE, Fashionable Boot Maker, successor to J. E. ROGERS, (formerly Rimball & Rogers,) has removed from No. 87 Nassau to No. 130 Fulton-st., Sun building, where he will be happy to receive a continuance of public patronage. J. B. has also added to his extensive stock of Gents'-work, a great variety of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Gaiters, Slippers, Bootees, &c.

REMOVAL.—DR. DE FOREST, late of Judson's Hotel, having removed to 40 Barclay-st., offers his professional services to his former friends and to the public.

RAILROADS.

CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS.—New and only direct route now open via Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. United States Mail and Express Route.

Two Daily Passenger Trains (Sundays excepted,) leave Chicago, (corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts.)

First—St. Louis Day Express [illegible] A. M.
Second—St. Louis Night Express [illegible] P. M.

Trains run direct to Alton (282 miles) without change of cars or baggage, and connect with the Company's splendid steamers WINCHESTER and REINDEER.

(Running in exclusive connection with the Passenger Trains,) through to St. Louis (25 miles,) without landing.

TIME FROM CHICAGO TO ST. LOUIS, 15½ HOURS.

The Chicago and Mississippi Railroad passes through Joliet, Bloomington, Springfield and Carlinville to Alton; and the traveling public will at once see the important advantage of this

AN AIR LINE ROUTE TO ST. LOUIS,

Over any other route from Chicago to the Southwest.

NOTICE—IMPORTANT CONNECTIONS.

AT ALTON—Connections with daily line packet to Keokuk, making this the most direct route to Hannibal, Quincy, Keokuk, and Northeastern Missouri.

AT ST. LOUIS—Connections with first class lines of steamers for New-Orleans and all points on Lower Mississippi, Ohio, Cumberland, Tennessee, and Arkansas Rivers; and also with steamers for all points on Missouri River, making this the direct route to Kansas and Council Bluffs.

E. P. MORGAN, Jr., Superintendent.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1, 1854.

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—AMERICAN LAKE SHORE LINE.—For TOLEDO, CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, DUBUQUE, MILWAUKEE, SHEBOYGAN, and the West generally; also, SANDUSKY, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, CINCINNATI and FORT WAYNE. Passengers by this route are not subjected to any expense for transferring themselves or baggage, or the surveillance of Custom-House officers. Five daily trains from Cleveland: First—7:30 A. M. New-York Express, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Second—[illegible] A. M. Express Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky, Dayton, Indianapolis, Cincinnati, and Fort Wayne. Third—2:30 P. M. Mail Train from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo, Chicago, and St. Louis. Fourth—4 P. M. Mail Train, from west side of the river, for Sandusky. Fifth—[illegible] P. M. Night Express Train, from station of C. C. & C. R. R., for Toledo and Chicago. Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

OFFICE OF C. & T. R. R., CLEVELAND, Nov. 20, 1854.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 25, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.: Buffalo Express, at 7 A. M., for Buffalo. Dunkirk Express, at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate Stations. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate Stations. On Sunday, only one Express Train, at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—NEW-YORK, SOMERVILLE, EASTON, &c.—WINTER ARRANGEMENTS.—Commencing Nov. 20, 1854. Leave New-York for Easton by steamers *Red Jacket* and *Wyoming*, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 8 A. M. and 4 P. M., connecting at Elizabethtown with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4 P. M. For Somerville, (Way,) by New-Jersey Railroad only, from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 5 P. M. Returning, leave Phillipsburg (opposite Easton,) at 6:15 and 9:30 A. M., and 3 P. M. Somerville (Way Train,) at 6:35 A. M.

New-York and Elizabethport—Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M., and 4 P. M. Leave Elizabethport at 8 and 9:45 A. M., and 1:15 and 6:30 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Jan. 29, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western trains. Mail Train, 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train, 4:30 P. M. Accommodation Train at 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7:15 A. M., 3, 4 and 5:30 P. M. For Tarrytown at 8 P. M. The Tarrytown, Peekskill and Poughkeepsie Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher, 14th and 31st-sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 9 A. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL AND OGDENSBURG.—The only through line to Burlington and St. Albans the same day. Leave by Hudson River Road at 7 A. M., arrive at Troy 12 M., take cars of Troy and Boston Railroad, reach Rutland at 5 P. M., Burlington 8:40, St. Albans 7:40; lodge and proceed next morning direct to Montreal and Ogdensburg. Leave at 9 A. M. and 12 M.; and Rutland 8:30, lodge, leave at 6 A. M., arrive Burlington 8:20; leave at 10:45 A. M., for Rouse's Point, Montreal and Ogdensburg.

ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt. T. & B. R. R.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West, *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines.—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare, $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M. $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest can obtain Through Tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent, or
L. P. DUNTON Ticket Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River. Two lines daily, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M. by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way places and Camden; fare $2. Express line at 2 P. M. by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare, $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare, $1 50. Emigrant line at 4 P. M.; fare, $1 75.

INSURANCE.

BROOKLYN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—CHARTERED IN 1824.—Office No. 43 Fulton, upper corner of Front-st., Brooklyn, and No. 5 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.—This Company having their capital invested in the most undoubted securities, and having a large surplus, continue to insure dwelling houses, stores, and other buildings, furniture, merchandise, vessels in port, and their cargoes, upon as favorable terms as any similar institution.

DIRECTORS.

William Ellsworth,	Theodore Martine,	Phineas T. Barnum,
Robert C. Bell,	John R. Briggs,	Chas. A. Jarvis,
John A. Kennedy,	J. R. Fitzgerald,	Isaac V. Fowler,
Wm. Okell,	[illegible] Freeman,	Chas. T. Cromwell,
P. H. Williams,	Solomon Kipp,	John T. Bruce,
H. Quackenbos,	Andrew Fremont,	Samuel S. Whiting,
Geo. Gilfillan,	J. M. Greenwood,	John C. Smith.

WILLIAM ELLSWORTH, President.

WILLIAM F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 61 Wall-st., 6th Month, 24th, 1854.—This Company, with a CASH CAPITAL of $210,000, with a surplus of over $100,000, insures against loss or damage by fire, on reasonable terms.

DIRECTORS.

George S. Fox,	C. W. Lawrence,	Rich. F. Carman,
Rich. A. Reading,	Peter S. Titus,	Henry H. Barrow,
Josiah Macy,	T. C. Chardavoyne,	Hull Clarke,
Wm. H. Falls,	Ralph Mead,	Wm. F. Carey,
Jos. W. Corlies,	Richard Field,	John J. Walker,
John D. Wright,	Th. W. Pearsall,	Chas. H. Marshall,
Abraham Bell,	Ira Hawley,	Wm. H. Macy,

GEO. S. FOX, President.

SAMUEL TOWNSEND, Secretary.

MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.—Office No. 68 Wall-st. This Company, with a cash capital of $250,000, and a large surplus, safely invested, insures against loss or damage by fire, on stocks of merchandise, household furniture, buildings, ships in port and their cargoes, on favorable terms.

DIRECTORS.

Nath'l Richards,	John Steward,	Moses Taylor,
Sam'l F. Mott,	Jas. Colles,	Lyman Denison,
Wm. F. Mott,	Thos. W. Pearsall,	Edwin D. Morgan,
Rufus L. Lord,	Richard Tighe,	Sidney Mason,
Wm. W. Fox,	Peter Cooper,	John Caswell,
Thos. Barron,	Henry Elsworth,	L. S. Suarez,
Aug. H. Ward,	Rob't B. Minturn,	Jon'n. Thorne.

NATHANIEL RICHARDS, President.

W. P. PALMER, Secretary.

THE PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. CASH CAPITAL, $150,000 WITH A SURPLUS.

OFFICES.

No. 22 William-st., and No. 173 Canal-st.

Property generally insured against loss and damage by fire.

RICHARD VARICK, President.

W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—The PHENIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, of Brooklyn, have removed their New-York Branch Office to No. 54 Wall-st.

PHILANDER SHAW, Secretary.

THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—Intend applying to the Legislature for liberty to increase their capital.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Very old and well-seasoned, with all the various other qualities of linen and cotton cards, made by SAM HART & CO. For sale to the trade and club houses at their store, No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body, and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing. JAMES T. LEWIS & CO.,

No. 25 Water-st.

HOTELS.

MANSION HOUSE.—Hicks-st., Brooklyn—Situated midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries, can accommodate a few families or single gentlemen, with board.

EDWIN R. YALE.

MUSEUM HOTEL.—No. 22 Ann-st., a few doors from Broadway. Furnished Rooms to let by the night or week. Single rooms, 25 cents. Open all night.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, Jan. 2, 1855.

COMPLAINT BOOK.—There is opened at this office a Complaint Book under the charge of a competent person, for the purpose of receiving and entering all complaints on matters coming within the jurisdiction of the Municipal Authorities. The Mayor will entertain, and so far as the laws give him power, take cognizance of charges preferred by responsible parties for violations of ordinances and dereliction of duty upon the part of any person holding office under the City Government. By Order of the Mayor.

WM. H. STEPHENS, First Marshal.

All the papers in this City will please copy and send their bills to this office.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We have on hand a large stock of rosewood and mahogany tables, with slate, marble and wood beds of the best quality, suitable for private or public use. Two second-hand tables for sale.

GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 35 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Dec. 27	1854	Saturday, Dec. 16	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 10	1855	Saturday, Dec. 30	1854
Wednesday, Jan. 24	1855	Saturday, Jan. 13	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 7	1855	Saturday, Jan. 27	1855
Wednesday, Feb. 21	1855	Saturday, Feb. 10	1855
Wednesday, Mar. 7	1855	Saturday, Feb. 24	1855

For freight or passage apply to

EDWD. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.	AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.	EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.	NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear White Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York [illegible] Wednesday, Jan. 31.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston [illegible] Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves New-York [illegible] Wednesday, Feb. 14.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS—Now comprises the following magnificent ships:

Albion, new,	*Racer*,	*Northampton*, new,
Shamrock, new,	*Ben Adams*,	*Emerald Isle*, new,
Cambria, new,	*Hibernia*,	*Dreadnought*, new,
West Point,	*Kennebec*,	*Wm. Tapscott*, new,
Conqueror,	*Antarctic*,	*Saratoga*,
Richard Morse,	*Centurion*,	*Andrew Foster*,
Christiana,	*Garrick*,	*John Bunyan*,
Fingal,	*Arctic*,	*Constellation*,
Florida,	*Racer*,	*Underwriter*,
Falcon,	*T. J.*,	*New-Hampshire*,
A. Z.,	*Sheridan*,	*John Rutledge*,
Progress, new,	*Roscius*,	*State Rights*.

Two of the above ships will be dispatched from Liverpool every week throughout the year; thus passengers can fully rely on not having any detention in that port. The X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS sail as usual from New-York and London every alternate THURSDAY, and comprise the following very superior ships, viz.: OCEAN QUEEN, SOUTHAMPTON, DEVONSHIRE, MARGARET EVANS, AMERICAN EAGLE, VICTORIA, HENDRICK HUDSON, NORTHUMBERLAND. Passage in either of which can be engaged at the lowest rates. DRAFTS AND BILLS OF EXCHANGE on England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany, payable at sight, without discount or any other charge. TAPSCOTT & CO.,

No. 86 South-st., New-York.

OCEAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.—FOR BREMEN via SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for BREMEN, touching at Southampton to land the mail and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 12 o'clock M., from pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON OR BREMEN.

In first cabin, main saloon	$120
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.

For passage or freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail Feb. 24.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE VIA NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely, for PUNTA ARENAS, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, connecting with the favorite steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by carriages. These steamers are unsurpassed in their ventilation and accommodations. For information or passage apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Letters, 25 cents per half-ounce.

FOR THE SOUTH.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-ORLEANS STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—For New-Orleans, stopping at Havana, carrying the United States Mail. The steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on TUESDAY, Feb. 6, and sail for the above ports on FRIDAY, Feb. 9, at 12 o'clock, from Pier at foot of Beach-st., North River. Freight for the Interior and for Mobile, consigned to our Agents in New-Orleans, James Connoly & Co., will be forwarded free of commissions. Passengers for Havana must procure passports before leaving port. For freight or passage, apply to

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 21 Broadway.

N. B.—The CAHAWBA, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander, will succeed the BLACK WARRIOR, and sail MONDAY, Feb. 26. Bills of lading must be sent in for signing the evening previous to the ship sailing.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOS. LYON, will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, from pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock precisely. Bills lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight or passage apply to

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The KNOXVILLE, Capt. C. D. LUDLOW, will succeed, and leave on Saturday, Feb. 3.

FOR NORFOLK, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, L. PARRISH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY, Jan. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M.; will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. From Norfolk, passengers for the South proceed by railroad direct, with through tickets from Weldon to Wilmington, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail Steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain PARRISH, will leave pier No. 13 North River, on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, 27th January, at 3 o'clock, for Richmond and Petersburg, touching at Norfolk, where passengers going further South can take a continuous line of Railroads through Carolina, Georgia, &c.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

N. B.—Shippers will please send duplicate receipts for Goods.

STEAMBOATS.

THE STEAMBOAT SPLENDID FOR SALE.—With all her fixtures, &c. Said boat is in good running order, and is well adapted for freight and passengers. For particulars inquire of WALTER MILLARD, at New-Hamburg, or of GEORGE H. FRANKLIN, No. 173 West-st., New-York City. W. MILLARD & CO.

NEW-HAMBURG, Dec. 28, 1854.

MACHINERY.

SOLID WROUGHT IRON BEAMS FOR FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS, VAULTS, STORE FRONTS, ROOFS, &c.—The undersigned are now prepared to furnish Solid Wrought Iron Rolled Beams, cut to specified lengths, at a price which enables fire-proof buildings to be erected at a very moderate advance on the cost of wooden ones. The public are invited to examine the new building of Messrs. Harper & Brothers in Cliff-st., where they have been used. For further information apply to COOPER & HEWITT, No. 17 Burling-slip.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—CHARLES BOUTON against WALTER W. WARNER.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office at No. 124 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and five dollars and twenty-nine cents, with interest from the 4th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 5, 1854. LAWTON & LARNED,

Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 21st day of December, 1854. LAWTON & LARNED,

d23-law6w* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE WENT, sometimes called Wint, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of RESOLVERT STEPHENS, No. 107 East Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York Dec. 8, 1854.

RESOLVERT STEPHENS, } Executors.
JAMES ROWE, }

d9-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against OTIS C. LOVETT, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the store of SOUTHWICK & PHELPS, No. 249 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of May next.—Dated Nov. 3, 1854.

ELIAS T. GRANT, } Administrators.
LUCY C. LOVETT, }

n4-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES B. TURNER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 27, 1854. STEPHEN B. TURNER,

d30-law6m* Administrator of Charles B. Turner, dec'd.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the AMERICAN CANDLE COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, are required to present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on or before the 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854. au12-law6m*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE OPENING AND LAYING OUT OF [illegible] in the XIIth Ward of the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, occupants or occupiers of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to [illegible], at the office of the Commissioners, [illegible] DAVIES, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, on or before the [illegible] day of December, 1854.

Second—That we, or any person or persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the office of JOHN A. WEEKS, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in said City, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the 15th day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, [illegible]; that is to say: On the north by the southerly line of [illegible]; on the south by the northerly line or side of [illegible]; on the east by the westerly line [illegible]; and on the west by the easterly line or side of 11th-av. And also all those other certain lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on the easterly side of the 11th-av., between [illegible]-st. and [illegible]-st. And also all the lots, pieces and parcels of land [illegible] between [illegible].

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon after as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that the said report be confirmed.

MOSES MAYNARD, Jr.,
JOHN A. WEEKS, } Commissioners.
JOSEPH S. YORK,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the OPENING OF THAT PART OF FIRST-AVENUE, not already opened, from [illegible] to Harlem River, in the XIIth and XIXth Wards of said City.—We, the undersigned, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, occupants or occupiers of all houses and lots, and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to JONATHAN W. ALLEN, Esq., our Chairman, at the office of the Commissioners, Chambers-st., City Hall, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Second—That we, or any person or persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the said place, at [illegible] o'clock P. M. on the [illegible] day of January, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the [illegible] day of February, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the said assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, lying on either side of the 1st-av., between the northerly line of side of [illegible]-st., and the centre line of the block between 41st and [illegible]-sts., and extending to the distance of about 100 feet on either side thereof. And, also, all those certain other pieces or parcels of land situated, lying and being in said City, on either side of the 1st-av., between the centre line of the block between 41st and [illegible]-sts., on the south, and the line of high-water mark in the Harlem River on the north, and extending to the distance of one-half the block on either side thereof, excepting therefrom so much of said land as lies on the easterly side of said avenue, outside the line of high-water mark.

Fifth—That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 10th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

JONATHAN W. ALLEN,
GEORGE H. PURSER, } Commissioners.
WM. SINCLAIR,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1854.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to THE WIDENING OF CLIFF-ST. on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.

Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, at a Special Term of the Supreme Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 17th day of February, A. D. 1855, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the widening of Cliff-st., on the northwesterly side thereof, between Beekman and Ferry-sts., in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, Jan. 17, 1855. ROBERT J. DILLON,

Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—O. F. UHLHORN, Plaintiff, against THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To THE CANAL BANK, of Cleveland, Ohio, Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the Plaintiff in the action will take judgment against you for the sum of three hundred dollars, with interest from the 11th day of November, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 13, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the 19th day of December, 1854.—Dated Dec. 20, 1854.

JOSEPH S. YORK, Plaintiff's Attorney,

ja6-law6w* No. [illegible] Chambers-st.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—STEPHEN C. WILLIAMS against SILAS M. STILWELL, individually, CAROLINE M. STILWELL, and SILAS M. STILWELL, as her Trustee, SYLVANUS RAPALIE, late Trustee of Caroline M. Stilwell, William Hendrickson, John M. Tobin, William Fowler, George E. Jackson, survivor of Cornell & Jackson, Edward Hoffman, John W. Pinson and John W. Mitchell.—To the defendant, SYLVANUS RAPALIE, above named—Sir: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 61 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint, which complaint was this day filed in the office of Clerk of the City and County of New-York.—Dated Dec. 2, 1854.

EDWARDS & MAN, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

ja6-law6w*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE W. SCHOTT, late of the City of New-York, tobacconist, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the place of business of JAMES L. SCHOTT, No. 177 Washington-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 14, 1854.

CATHARINE A. SCHOTT, Administratrix.
JAMES L. SCHOTT, Administrator.

s16-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN PEDROUCELLI, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the residence of CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, No. 287 Grand-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 16, 1854.

WILLIAM STARRS, } Adm'rs.
CATHARINE PEDROUCELLI, }

d23-law6m*

HUDSON COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT OF NEW-JERSEY.—RICHARD MORRELL and ISAAC J. VANDERBECK vs. WILLIAM M. S. GARRISON.—In case—Notice is hereby given that a writ of attachment at the suit of Richard Morrell and Isaac J. Vanderbeck against William M. S. Garrison, a non-resident debtor, for five hundred dollars, has been issued out of the Circuit Court of Hudson County, and returned served by the Sheriff, on the 12th day of January of the Term of December, A. D. 1854.—Dated Jan. 12, 1855. R. GILCHRIST, Clerk.

JACOB WEART, Attorney. ja13-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN F. HERRIMAN, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 60 Remsen-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of May next.—Dated Nov. 17, 1854.

WILLIAM F. HERRIMAN,

n18-law6m* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CRINES DUBOIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of FANCHER & EAGER, No. 229 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of June next.—Dated New-York, Dec. 1, 1854. SARAH VEITCH,

d1-law6m* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM GUHRAUER, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 223 Bowery, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of May next.—Dated Oct. 28, 1854.

a11-law6m* ELIZA E. GUHRAUER, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of JESSE C. SMITH, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against DAVID W. MURPHY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN C. SMITH, Esq., No. 9 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of March next.—Dated Sept. 18, 1854.

s20-law6m* HENRY OAKEY, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN LAIRD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the store of William B. McKinney, No. 12 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated New-York, December [illegible], 1854. JAMES LAIRD, Administrator.

d23-law6m*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given according to law, to all persons having claims against DANIEL PRICE, late of [illegible], in Long Island Sound, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of A. G. HAMMOND, No. 32 Court-st., in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 10th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 3, 1855. SAMUEL CARTER, Executor.

ja6-law6m*

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the NATIONAL OIL COMPANY, incorporated by and under the laws of the State of New-York, will present the same to the Secretary, G. M. WILSON, with proper vouchers of their correctness, at his office, No. 12 Greenwich-st., on or before 1st day of March, 1855.—Dated Aug. 11, 1854. au12-law6m*

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, JAN. 27, 1855.

[illegible] Boston, [illegible], is agent for the [illegible] Single copies, or by the [illegible], can be had by applying to him.

The Times for the Mails.

THE DAILY TIMES (Morning and Evening) is issued every day except Sundays, and sent to subscribers by mail in any part of the country at SIX DOLLARS per annum.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES is published on Tuesday and Friday of each week, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to subscribers at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

The WEEKLY TIMES contains a selection from the reading matter of the Daily, and is sent to mail subscribers at TWO DOLLARS per annum. Ten copies will be sent for Fifteen Dollars.

Payment in all cases must be made in advance.

Congressional.

Yesterday was "private bill day" in the Senate, and consequently there was but little business of general interest transacted. The bill for the relief of the claimants of the private armed brig *General Armstrong* was taken up, and a substitute, authorizing the Secretary of State to adjust the claims and pay what is due—not exceeding $136,000, that being the sum demanded of the Portuguese Government—was adopted, and after a short debate passed.

In the House, a joint resolution from the Committee on Commerce was passed, authorizing the President to give the requisite notice for terminating the Reciprocity Treaty of Commerce and Navigation in cases where the terms stipulated for their continuance have expired, with such Powers and States as in his opinion manifest illiberality in their commercial intercourse with the United States. The particular object of the resolution is to justify notice to be given to the Danish Government, with which there is now a treaty in operation, imposing onerous Sound dues on our commerce going into the Baltic and Elsinore. The French Spoliation bill was again discussed in Committee, and all the amendments offered were rejected. Without concluding the subject the House adjourned.

Napoleon's Policy—A Retrospect.

Those who assert that Napoleon III. is bound to a general policy of war, in order to strengthen his throne, raised on the inherited popularity of his uncle's military name, take a very childish and commonplace view of his position. His name—his all—imposes, to be sure, duties, and must be kept typical of a certain sort of warlike character, but this may be attained, and to a very considerable degree, too, by mere demonstrations of apparent warriorship, especially in times like ours, when to avoid or to compromise difficulties, fraught with eventualities of a revolutionary nature, is the greatest anxiety of European monarchs. Politicians who reason and argue from that backward point of view, which pretends that the present ruler of the French must needs go to or keep at war, as his main support, forget that Napoleon III. is no great captain, as was Napoleon I., who fought his way to the imperial throne through the battle-fields of Europe, and silenced his country after he had silenced all the others. It is perfectly absurd to believe that a *parvenu* Emperor, a *usurper*, who is looked upon as such not only by the people who are by him defrauded of their rights, but also by other *Pretenders*, who by him are debarred from their supposed rights, should ever open a field for clever generals to cover themselves on it with popularity, glory, and thus to become dangerous to the *de facto* sovereign, who is no soldier and has not the *prestige* of old established dynasties to overshine and to eclipse with the dazzling lustre that would crown the hero of some great and decisive victories in a war of earnest purpose and extreme importance. A so-called legitimate ruler may afford—though even he not everywhere—to give opportunity for, and to reward great generalship in one of his subjects. But neither Wellington nor Blucher had certainly ever dreamed of becoming kings or kingmakers, and in France, with two Pretenders and their parties—to say nothing of the People, the great Republican Pretender—it would surely not be very safe for a non-combatant freshly made Emperor to have a Marshal popular by glorious deeds with the nation and the army. Louis Bonaparte understands the nature of his position, and while he suffered his *entourage* to be very warlike, he himself declared that *l'Empire c'est la paix*. He being no soldier, the military traditions of the first Empire were to be refreshed only as a matter of policy, a menace without meaning to foreign Powers, and a bait to the national vanity.

We all remember the panic in England, directly after the *coup d'état*, about that Imperial mare's-nest, the invasion of "perfidious England." It was never thought of, but it was never contradicted. Nay, more—the talk and rumors concerning the scheme were encouraged by the Imperial Government. It was a *demonstration*, organized to keep up the Napoleonic character of the new *régime* by a semblance of warlike disposition.

Then came the Eastern question. We know how M. Lavalette, the French Ambassador at Constantinople, was recalled at the first news of the Czar's serious displeasure at the concessions made to France by the Sultan. We know that Napoleon assented to the withdrawal of the greatest part of these mischievous concessions extorted from the Divan by menace, and given up in fear from a counter-menace of the Czar's. We know that but for Russia's delusion about the impracticability of a common action between England and France, and Menschikoff's mission as the result of that delusion, Napoleon III. would have been ready for any explanation of the difficulties pending over the East and created by himself, inasmuch as they originated from what was meant to be the *demonstration* of a Napoleonic policy, without war, in the Orient. The Czar's above-mentioned delusion coupled with his ambitious views, frustrated the readiness for compromise. The semblance of a Napoleonic policy has been seized upon as a pretext, and war broke out in spite of Napoleon III. The man of the *coup d'état* was in a scrape. His Decembrist Majesty was driven to the very awkward alternative of either repudiating even the semblance of the policy fastened to his name, and thus cutting away the main pillar from beneath his power, or of going to war, and thus opening a field of military popularity for some general whose achievements would constitute a danger to his throne. The moment was one of supreme crisis. England's hesitation and dubious demeanor made it doubly so. Diplomatic shrewdness and statesmanlike cleverness—qualities in which Napoleon must be allowed to excel—conjured the storm. British interests and fear came to the rescue. It was surely not the intention of Napoleon to look for allies in the ranks of the revolutionary army of nations; but, nevertheless, the Cabinet of London was confidentially told, that such might probably be the case, if England should not join the *demonstration* against Russia. It is not necessary, and would be but a gratuitous speculation, of no practical conclusion, to search for the probable turn which complications would have taken if England had kept in the background, as a mere looker-on. It may, however, be taken for certain, that but for Great Britain's jealousy, France were now under a different *régime*—unless her ruler had made the war really one of principles, and called upon Revolution as the only true and efficient ally against Russia. The Anglo-French alliance became a fact. Napoleon III. was saved from a real war, as well as from the immediate necessity of an appeal to Democracy. England brought her share of *vis inertiæ*, and commercial as well as political conservatism, to the alliance. Napoleon's prospects at once brightened up. He became sure of praise and fulsome adulation on the part of the British Cabinet and its organs, but lately his most violent enemies. This gave him an air of respectability in the eyes of the imbeciles, who are a numerous class. He was equally sure of becoming the pet man—a man of straw, to be sure, but not the less useful for Imperial purposes—of "Her Majesty's Opposition." The Tories were not likely to spare the Whigs "in power," by refusing to demonstate, at every step, how the Emperor Napoleon must be given credit for every energetic move in the conduct of the war, and how the Ministers of Queen Victoria would dishonor or sell their country, were they not kept in check by that great and honest man, the unflinching Ruler of the French. This made him the actual leader of the alliance. Governments and opposition vied with one another, though by different ways, from distinct motives and as merely a matter of tactics, to raise him to the rank of a straight-forward, go-ahead Chief in the struggle.

With such character given to him, Napoleon's chances for a glorious prosecution and termination of the war were greatly increased. But he was no soldier. A campaign on the *plains of Satory*, with a triumphal entry into Paris, made him but the hero of uncorked bottles of champagne; and the massacre of the innocents on the Boulevards, ordered from a safely-guarded Cabinet, was also no step to actual Generalship. The war was, consequently, to be carried on energetically in all but deeds. *Moderation* became his talisman. It rendered him dear to conservative Europe, while he was readily excused for being moderate and slow, by those who wanted to heap up every available argument of incapacity and bad faith against no one but the British Cabinet, which was to bear the whole load of short-comings, delays, temporizations, and subsequent accusations.

The position of Napoleon was thus made eminently pleasant and comfortable. He was reputed to be the most belligerent and the most conservative at the same time, with but flatteries to encounter on all sides, and no censure to expect on either side. The Czar, however, did not yield, as it was expected he would, to the very cautious and extreme, but slow demonstrations of the new allies, who found not sufficient reason for instantaneous action in even such an outrage as that committed at Sinope. Mere demonstration did not deter the Russian Autocrat, and so the French one was obliged to go further than he first thought it would be necessary to go, after the conclusion of an alliance with the first naval Power of the world.

Well, if battles must be fought and victories gained, it will at all events be side by side with England. Military glory, as far as generals are concerned, will be *divided* between the two nations, and thus no French commanders-in-chief will earn the *whole* of the popularity and its consequences, dangerous to the stability of a French dynasty, born yesterday, and baptized in blood and perjury. There were, moreover, means to give even that war a character of another demonstration, rather than of real purpose to carry it on to its whole length. We know the phlegmatic campaign on the Danube, and the ridiculous dispatch of 10,000 soldiers to take Bomarsund. Glory was meted out rationwise, or rather like medicine—a tea-spoonful every six months, with allopathic doses of inactivity, disease and discouragement between the two prescriptions. A spirit of mutiny at Varna, partaken in by officers as well as rank and file, with the stubborn temper of the Czar to refuse to declare himself vanquished by victories that could have been carried, and boastings that might have been left, forced out the order to sail for the invasion of the Crimea.

We have not to meddle here with the solution of the enigma—for an enigma it is—about the total absence of any attempt by the Russians to impede the landing of that expedition. Neither will we enter into a criticism of the "what and how," after that unimpeded landing. All that we look for in the Crimea is to trace the Napoleonic policy of *securing* [illegible] to the heights before Sebastopol. The fact we are most struck with, is the drop-by-drop way in which the army has been sent, not to mention the strange omission to have a reserve corps—a force which the French were always most particular to care for and to rely upon. This feature of the campaign has been noticed also in the detailed sketch of the French army, drawn up by one of the proscribed Generals, and published a few days ago in the Daily Times. The consequence of these strange measures was, that the Allies were reduced to the *defensive*, being unable to pursue the enemy defeated on the Alma, where the Allies *attacked* for the first and last time—Balaklava and Inkermann having become famous but for the heroic *defence* of the English against the attack by the Russians. The fact is that this *defensive* character in the operations of an invading army offers less opportunity to display brilliant qualities in the Commander-in-Chief, who must be satisfied with the modest reputation of a prudent General, who secured the safety of his troops under very critical circumstances. Canrobert is not quite such a reliable Bonapartist as was St. Arnaud, who has now, moreover, the superior merit of being *dead*, and thus a fit subject for any sort of imperial apotheosis—dead men, however exalted and popularized, being not very dangerous rivals. And we have seen the immense pains taken by Napoleon to make a great man of St. Arnaud, who is no more.

The necessary result of such defensive warfare, however glorious in episodes, was that the enemy showed no readiness to confess itself prostrated. The Czar, at least, did not. And this was an act of discourtesy toward such accommodating foes as the allies. Napoleon, who wished to be looked upon as a very warlike man, without suffering himself to be entangled into a real war, was once more in a difficulty, similar to that which he got over by getting England for an ally. Thanks to the imperial policy of warfare, entirely partaken in and even reinforced by British conservative tardiness, the alliance proved insufficient to reduce the Czar. *Real* war stood once more in the form of dire necessity, and covered with the revolutionary bonnet of freedom before the imperial threshold. "Poland, or defeat," murmured public opinion, and the murmur was "made a note of" and dispatched to Vienna, with a request to "mind it." And Austria proved tractable. The policy of mock-Napoleonism triumphed. Poland's spectre was conjured up to prepare the treaty of the 2d of December, and was dismissed when it was signed.

Europe is at the eve of peace, gained by losses and no victory of a decisive character—of peace, in which nothing will be *settled* after hostilities, by which nothing has been gained. But Napoleon's policy triumphs. He has been received into the family of Kings and Emperors. This satisfies his ambition and vanity. He *initiated* all seemingly energetic steps in the recent complication, and thus *got credit for* far more than he ever dare carry out. This keeps up the Napoleonic type of his rule. He contrived to paralyze the effect of his energetic declarations and verbal initiations by the underhand work of administrative sloth, invested with the false colors of moderation. This befriended him with those whose weakness was haunted by fears about the rehearsal of Jena and Marengo. He closes the war without any one of his Generals having made himself dangerously conspicuous. This leaves him uneclipsed in the eyes of the army,—the support of his throne. He reinforced that support, under the title of war, and by means of a national loan to carry on that war. This provides him with more safety for all the time that the army shall be kept on a war footing, and enables him at the same time to make, from the eventual reduction of that army to the peace standard, a capital of popularity, by representing it as a measure of prudent economy and self-confident strength. He will, moreover, pocket 500 millions, as a new loan, at the point of concluding the war, by a tacit acknowledgment of *all* parties—but Turkey, who is not consulted—that it would be extremely dangerous for them *all* to carry it on to a further crisis. It is always good to have 500 millions, and it is superfluous to say what this sum, so easily got, will be good for to him, but it will, at all events, render the moneyed classes of not only France, but also of England—for the loan is partaken in there too—interested in the maintenance of his rule. These are surely mighty advantages, without counting the influence his voice will exercise in all future questions in all the Cabinets. And yet what basis do all these advantages rest upon! On a *policy of perfect jugglery*, in which hypocrisy takes up all possible masks to hide the real face with, which is the ideal of perversity, cowardice and falsehood,—for this man, though personally bold, is an imperial coward, sure to run away from or to apologise to any one that will not be frightened back by the defying posture of that shadow of Napoleon. It is surely a sad state in Europe's moral condition, when a man like this Bonaparte passes for the wisest, most straightforward and powerful Ruler of the crowned brotherhood. And it is still more sad that men, pretending to be looked upon as the friends of freedom, justice and morality, should admire him, the hero of the December burglary, as a "great man,"—aye, the only great man of the age!

Fortunately, France, the French people, which has no share in the loan, and wears no official livery—the population of Paris, which can build barricades as well as palaces, tear up as well as pave the streets, over which history walks in spirit and in heart-stirring mood—this People, we say, is fortunately of another opinion; and when the masquerade of war shall have passed over, it will inquire into the amount of profit, in glory, freedom and material welfare, which it was promised, from that crusade of Civilization against Barbarism, Justice against Wrong, &c., &c., carried on at the lavish sacrifice of so much blood, and so many millions. The French People has such odd whims of inquisitiveness, at times most unlooked for, and we must remember that revolutions follow as well as precede wars. Louis Bonaparte may be the great man of England and of people with a loose morality; but with a Democracy—with the true People, he remains great but in crime; and for all the rest, is but Napoleon *le petit*.

Indecent Haste.

Landlords are altogether too lenient for their purses' sake. They are too easy on us. They certainly ought to make us say when we rent our houses for this year, whether we will take them another year or not,—leaving us to know their terms when the next year comes. We wonder they have not done so before now. We congratulate them on an evident movement toward such a custom.

Before us lies a neatly printed notice from a large landlord. We might have fancied it a private note, for the special information of the one to whom it is addressed—but the type shows that all his tenants have enjoyed the happiness of paying postage on similar ones. It politely notifies the recipient that he must inform the writer, *previous to the first of February*, whether he wishes or not to retain the house another year from May 1, 1855! And—we deal with gracious men—for terms, he assures us that we may call at his office; but he does not say whether we can be informed *before* we have determined—though considering the modest assurance of our landlord, we do not doubt it would cheerfully be granted.

Considering the short space of time to elapse before the day when the tenant's mind is to be found made up, the state of the walking, and the fact that no respectable man makes up his mind until his wife has looked around a little for herself; considering, too, that before the 1st of February not a house will be "To Let;" this very summary mode of bringing tenants to terms is much of a piece with the "swopping, unsight unseen," which boys delight to shave each other with. It *is worthy to emanate* only from the "pin-point soul" of the most avaricious landlord in town. It is not simply an insult to tenants, but a wrong too; for it involves the threat that if the tenant does not come to a prompt conclusion, his house shall be posted from the 1st of February onward,—subject daily by the terms of the lease to be overrun by applicants, or whatever prying neighbor may wish to get a look at his pantries and parlors, until hard by the 1st of May, or until it is let, which, unless rents came down greatly, will probably happen about the same time.

There are a few bits of consolation even in this imprudent note, however. The order to report by the 1st of February plainly indicates that our landlord does not like us to look around after the bills are posted and the prices of other premises become visible. Hereto*fore the landlord's agent* has been accustomed to call upon the tenant early in February, and learn his intentions. *Now*, if he is secured, it must be by a *coup d'état*. This is a hopeful sign.

Again, our landlord always, heretofore, has notified us, on calling, that he should have to raise $50 upon the previous rent. Nothing is said in this note as to the amount that will be deducted, indeed; but it is pretty evident that increases are out of the question. Now, reader, if you have been favored with such a note as lies before us, do put on your duds, your overshoes, your dirty-day hat; take your umbrella, wade down to your landlord's, renew your lease in all haste, for fear that you will be left homeless if you don't—do it meekly, on the landlord's terms, and then go home and reflect what a silly thing you have done.

Better be sensible. Be in no pet. There are houses enough in the City, and landlords, with all their assumed indifference, are anxious to let them. Remember how it was about coal. We advised people not to get their Winter's coal in a hurry; to get it in small quantities, as needed, and break the combination of the dealers. We had bushels of indignant letters from "philanthropic men, and disinterested," who said our advice would freeze the poor—that coal would rise—and then the shivering people who had taken our advice would rise and curse us. But coal didn't rise. The combination was broken, and his unscrupulous avarice lost all his generous profits to the dealer. So it will be about rents. None need fear. With railroads and steamboats reaching into every quarter of the country about, and miles of streets lined with cottages at a moderate rent, accessible within an hour's time to the very heart of the City, there is no sort of need of fretting about a house. If a man on a salary, you ought, from no pressure of the times, to engage a house that shall cost over a fourth of your earnings. If one landlord cannot accommodate you at such reasonable rate, another one will; or if he, too, will walk in his own shadow, you have a boundless field to choose from, *out* of the dirty, noisome, fœtid City, where rents are reasonable, air is pure, and the smell of the sod is wholesome.

Foreign Criminals.

We publish in another column a letter from Mayor Wood, addressed to Signor Fabricatti, Vice Consul of Sardinia at this port, in relation to the attempted exportation of foreign criminals and paupers. It will be recollected, that soon after the Mayor's accession to office, he addressed a letter on this subject to President Pierce, calling attention to the fact that foreign Governments have fallen into the bad habit of ridding themselves of pests by shipping them to this country, and particularly to this port. The sentiments expressed in that communication are so strongly reiterated in the letter to the Sardinian Consul, that the sympathy of the reader must be thoroughly enlisted. Mr. Wood announces his intention of boarding the frigate which numbers the parties in question among her passengers; and adds that he will hold an examination of all the suspected persons. Those who were criminals at home, shall not be permitted to land; those who may be allowed ashore, must be prevented by suitable bonds from becoming a charge upon the City. The information received through the State Department indicates that the number shipped on board the *Des Geneys* is sixty. The frigate sailed from Genoa for this port on the 19th ult., and may soon be expected.

Similar action at all the principal ports, if taken in season, can stay a growing evil.

Modern Cheap Advertisements.

We have a suspicion that certain shrewd traders in this Town are making capital in an innocent way out of the Mayor's Black-book. This is the process: Jonathan and David are neighbors, and their shops adjoin. Jonathan sells linen drillings, yellow flannels and broadcloths. To show what a lot of new goods he has just got in, he has a habit of leaving the boxes they come in on the sidewalk. Indeed, some say that he keeps a stock of boxes in his back-yard, for the special purpose of lumbering the sidewalk with a different lot from day to day. The annoyance to passers-by is his advertisement. He puts up with their curses for the sake of the coppers he is sure of if he can keep before the public.

David sells shirts and trousers, and is equally anxious to advertise them. He hangs a well contrasted variety of his stock on lines over the sidewalk. They obstruct Jonathan's view of the City Hall clock, and when a lady is passing, the wind flouts one of the "ready-mades" into her face, and breaks down her estrich feather—greatly to the scandal of Jonathan, who sees it. David hangs out his clothes to call attention, and if sometimes he hangs them a little too low, it is not to damage ladies' bonnets, but to make their brothers aware that he is the great dealer in such articles. Off runs Jonathan to the Mayor's Office, and in the Complaint Book sets down David's misbehavior. The newspapers copy the item in the morning, and whereas before only *foot-passengers* through Chatham-street knew of the clothier's existence, now he is talked of at every breakfast table in town. *Nor need he fear that he will* be looked on as a bad citizen, since some of the best men in town keep him company.

But the advertisement may be still further spread without cost. David can make an affidavit that he does not violate any wholesome law that Jonathan does not also violate, and enter it on the Complaint Book. Next morning it is copied as a matter of justice by all the newspapers, and this time, if Jonathan is sensible, he will go over and beg his neighbor to complain of him, that he, too, may be noted and advertised.

Great is the Black Book. It removes abuses, furnishes spicy items of gossip for the newspapers, relieves the complainants of a *crushing weight of indignation, and if the com*plained of are really good fellows, gives them excellent advertisements gratis.

Musical.

German Opera.—*There is a little musical* box in the Bowery (Nos. 17—19) set up with German tunes, and called the "Deutsches Theatre," which is not so well known as it deserves to be. In many respects it appears to be a well conducted little box, and plays prettily. We were attracted thither last evening by the promise of Mozart's "Zauberflote,"—to be performed for the first time. This is an opera that requires resources of an extensive kind, and many were surprised at the temerity of the management in attempting it, but more were astonished at the really excellent way in which the scenic and sartorial difficulties were overcome. Allowing for the smallness of the stage, and the abrupt effect produced by the artistes being nearly as tall as the houses, to say nothing of the imminent danger of the latter, when the former were disposed to be active—allowing for these inevitable drawbacks, the Opera was placed on the stage in a highly creditable and satisfactory manner. The costumes would bear comparison with those of any establishment in the City. The miniature scenery appropriate and neat. Throughout there was an air of completeness worthy of appreciation and support.

The musical portion of the entertainment will be better on the next performance. The leading artistes, Mdme. Seidenburg and Messrs. Vinke, Boutler and Muller, were sufficiently powerful for the house, and appeared to be sufficiently well up in the music. The lady will be remembered by our readers. She was a member of Maretzek's company, and is a careful vocalist.

This little German theatre should be supported by our German citizens. If the same care is bestowed on all operas as on the "Zauberflote," it deserves support.

Paul Julien's Concert is to-night at Niblo's Garden; the programme attractive, and the artistes first-rate. It is the last Concert little Paul will give prior to his tour South.

Academy of Music.—Elsewhere will be found the report of the President of this establishment concerning its prospects, prosperity, &c.

"That Alters the Case."

Five men were killed, and had all been stripped, even to their boots. One body was found with eight bayonet wounds; another was mangled, and thrown into the wall. Fifteen were wounded; some so badly that they were left for dead in the work by the Russians. These had been most barbarously treated, having been repeatedly wounded after they had fallen, and in three or four instances had also been kicked and beaten over the head with the butt of the musket, to insure a destruction of life.—*London Daily News.*

To the Editor &c of New-York Daily Times:

We wonder whether the writer of the above ever heard of the taking of Fort Griswold by the British troops, at Groton, Conn., in the Revolutionary War; on which occasion the brave commander, Ledyard, after surrendering his sword to the victors, was, with his own sword, immediately run through the body? And, in addition to this "most foul murder," many of the wounded garrison were put to death by the British soldiers; and one American was afterwards found among the dead with no less than *thirty-eight* bayonet wounds! It makes a vast difference whose *bull* gored the ox. [illegible]

The *Geographical and Commercial Gazette* for February has a map of New-Mexico, showing the Territory acquired by the Gadsden treaty, with corrections up to the latest dates. The article accompanying the map, Mr. Kohl's reported remarks on "Mappographical" history before the G. S. Society, and "Notes on Mexico, Humaya River, Culiacan, Sinaloa, &c." are the best original features. The periodical contains the promise of its prospectus.

Snow, Rain, Ice—The Sleighing.

The weather took a sudden turn yesterday. The snow commenced falling early in the night of Thursday, and continued till 9 o'clock yesterday morning, when it changed to a sleety rain, which continued pretty much all day, becoming warmer towards night. After nightfall, there was still another change; the winds rose and blew, and the temperature was sensibly lowered, so that the rain froze, and the streets and walks were coated with ice; it was nearly a repetition of the slippery season on Christmas Eve.

During the day the snow melted rapidly, and the sleighing was used up; but the cold night served to pack it all down again, and there are hopes of a good time on Broadway and the Avenues again to-day. Pray they may not be disappointed! There is a lamentation going abroad, touching the snowballing nuisance. The ladies say that their bonnets are ruined; their beaux are indignant when a pack of ice hits too hard; and there is a general castigation of the Police for failing to arrest the boys who do so badly. All this savors of humbug, with deference be it said. Although it is ungallant, granted, to say anything against the women, it cannot but be recollected that snow comes not much oftener than once a year, and that the boys are always privileged on such occasions. In fact, they are sometimes imitated by lads of larger growth. When our grumbling friends were boys, they liked the same fun vastly. Let our lady readers bear in mind the plan adopted in such times by their fathers and brothers and husbands—namely, not to go into the streets bedizened in costly garments. No sensible man pretends this week to buy a five-dollar castor, and take it now into the street. Neither does he invest in a forty-dollar overcoat and run the risk of spoiling it. We are sorry to be so impolite, even by implication; but really cannot help it, in view of the circumstances—there is such a hue and cry. The Police can no more stop the game than they can keep the sleighs from running. Everybody must take care of himself and herself.

Large quantities of drift ice made its appearance in our bays and rivers last night.

Latest from California.

Our correspondent at San Francisco informs us that the New Year was ushered in by a most violent storm which commenced on the morning of the 1st. The rain fell in torrents, and considerable damage was done to property in that city. Several frame buildings were blown down and others unroofed, while an innumerable number of minor disasters occurred in different parts of the city. It was feared that the shipping in the harbor had suffered some injury, but to what extent had not been ascertained.

The gale exceeded in severity any that has visited San Francisco since 1852. The rain would, however, prove a perfect godsend to the miners, who have accumulated large quantities of earth in the dry diggings, and whose operations had been suspended by the long continued dry season. With the welcome rain, the diggers whose interests have languished can begin work in earnest, and business will receive an impetus that will be felt in all sections of the State.

A Husband Stabbed.

Yesterday a woman calling herself Ann Burns was arraigned at the Tombs, charged with having inflicted a wound upon the face of her better half with a large butcher knife. The parties had a serious quarrel at a grog-shop in Roosevelt-street, and while the husband was turning to take a drink, Ann seized the weapon and cut a terrible gash in his cheek. He was taken to the City Hospital, and the assailant was provided with boarding and lodging at the City Prison.

Dartmouth College.

By a unanimous vote of the Literary Societies of this old and celebrated University, (of which it will be remembered that Daniel Webster was an alumnus,) Park Benjamin has been appointed to deliver their anniversary poem in July next.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Jan. 27.

THE BRITISH COMMANDERS—His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge.

DICK TINTO ON HIS TRAVELS—A View of [illegible].

SPANISH AFFAIRS—No Union of Spain and Portugal.

LETTER FROM CHILI—Railroads and Exploration.

LATER FROM EUROPE—Inefficiency of the Army in the Crimea.

INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

LETTER FROM CUBA—Yucatan Slaves and British Protests.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE—Proceedings of the Legislature.

EDITORIALS—British Opinions of the War—Peace of Europe a Probability—Work for those that wish it—Another Sunday in New-York and Brooklyn—Emigrants and Texas—England's Military Weakness—The Shame of our City—The Senate Bill to Protect Life and Health on Passenger Ships—"Outrages," a Short Reply—Our Failure in the Dominican Matter—Shipwrecks Near Home—The French Army—Our Railroad System—The Senatorial Case in Iowa—A Market for the Use of Producers—Snakes in your Fisheries—Proposed New County; Orange and Ulster.

CAREFUL SUMMARY OF CITY NEWS.

WEEKLY SUMMARY of News in the United States, during the past week.

COMMERCIAL.—A fully prepared statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the week, prepared expressly for this paper. Weekly Statement of the Banks of the City of New-York.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is published on Saturdays, at the low price of Two Dollars per annum, in advance, for single copies; Five copies for $7 50; Ten copies for $15, will be sent to one Post-Office Address. Single copies may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing, at 6¼ cents each.

The postage on this paper to any part of the United States is 52 cents per annum, and within the State of New-York is 13 cents. Published by RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT, OF the store No. 12 Vesey-st.; also, the second story loft, [illegible] feet in depth, fronting and having an exclusive entrance from Barclay-st., will be rented singly, or they can be connected, making one of the most light, spacious, and commanding stores in the City, admirably adapted for the jobbing or importing business. The store is shelved and in perfect order. Inquire of PERREGO & BUCKLEY, No. 6 Barclay-st., directly in the rear of the Astor House, or E. C. MOULTON, No. 301 Broadway.

COWEN'S CIVIL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Civil Jurisdiction of Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Fourth edition. By WM. TRACY.

BARBOUR'S CRIMINAL TREATISE.

A Treatise on the Criminal Law, and upon the Jurisdiction of the Justices of the Peace, and incidentally of the power and duty of Sheriffs, Constables, &c. Second edition. By O. L. BARBOUR.

The above published by BANKS, GOULD & CO., No. 144 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 475 Broadway, Albany, N. Y.

PIANOS—PIANOS—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.—Superior toned pianos for $150, $200, and $225; interior as good, and the entire instrument as strong and as durable, as those which cost $300. Pianos of every variety of style and price, comprising those of ten different manufacturers, among them the celebrated modern improved Horace Waters pianos, and the first premium æolian pianos of T. Gilbert & Co.'s make (owners of the æolian patent). Second-hand pianos at great bargains; melodeons of every style, from five different manufacturers. Each instrument guaranteed. HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

[illegible] & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES, WILDER'S PATENT.—Twelve years in use and not a dollar's worth of books and papers consumed in one of them. They have been tested in accidental fires one hundred and seventy-[illegible] times. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st. The only makers of Safes combining Wilder's and Rich & Co.'s Patents.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st. [illegible] cents per bottle.

PATENT FIRE-PROOF SAFES.—THE SUBSCRIBER continues to manufacture (for sale) his Patent Champion Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Lock, [illegible] larger than a tooth pick.) [illegible] SILAS C. HERRING, [illegible] Water and Pine-sts.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and F. C. Goffin's [illegible] Locks and cross bars. Depot, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A REGULAR [illegible]

Another Infernal Machine Case in Cincinnati.

Infernal machines seem to thrive in the Queen City of the West. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Wednesday says:

On Monday evening, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Christopher Swindler and his family, on Walnut, between Court and Ninth-streets, were seated in front of a blazing fire, engaged in conversation, their attention was attracted by the noise of something coming down the chimney. The instant it struck the fire it ignited and rolled on to the floor. Fortunately, Mr. S. immediately threw the "ball of fire" into a pail of water, and extinguished it.

Upon examination it was found to be a ball of cotton, saturated with turpentine. In the centre of the ball was a heavy charge of gunpowder and several slugs. A young man who has been at enmity with the Swindler family for some time, and who was seen yesterday, but has since disappeared, is suspected of the act. It seems that he went up on to the house, and threw the ball down the chimney, supposing that when it struck the fire an explosion would take place, and the death of those who were seated opposite the fire would be the result.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

The Gospel of the Kingdom of God.—As taught in the Scriptures, will continue to be expounded every LORD'S DAY, by Dr. Thomas, at the meeting-house of the Association of Believers, corner of 23d-st. and 7th-av. All interested in the "desire of the Times" foreshadowing the speedy introduction of that Kingdom, are invited to attend. Bible in hand. Forenoon, 10½ o'clock; evening, 7 o'clock.

The History of Joseph Continued.—In a series of Lectures to the Young, on Sabbath evening next, at 7½ o'clock, in the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church, (below Grand,) by Rev. Geo. C. Lucas. Subject—*Joseph's brethren. Take his coat, dipped in blood, to their father.* In the morning, at 10½ o'clock, the third discourse in the series on the Levitical Types. Subject—*The Veil of Moses.*

Sedan Lovers.—Ladies' Aid Society of the Hicks-st. M. E. Church will hold a Love-feast at the Brooklyn Athenæum, Atlantic-st., WEDNESDAY EVENING, Jan. 31, 1855. Addresses will be made by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Hon. H. Matteson, Rev. H. J. Fox and others. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. Tickets 50 cents, including refreshments, for sale at Soranton & Co.'s bookstore, corner Atlantic and Henry-sts., and at the door.

Rev. Charles H. Read, of Richmond, Virginia, will deliver the Ninth of the Course of Annual Sermons before the New-York Young Men's Christian Association, TO-MORROW EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock, in the Mercer-st. Presbyterian Church, near 8th-st. Young men generally are earnestly invited to attend.

S. LORD, Chairman.

The First Society of the New-Jerusalem Church.—Hold public worship every SABBATH MORNING in the 11th-st. Repast Chapel, between 3d and 4th-avs. Preaching to-morrow by Rev. B. F. Barrett. A meeting will be held at 3 o'clock P. M., in the same place, of the members of the Society and others interested in the erection of a new Church place of worship.

Rev. Thomas Willis will Preach TO-MORROW, (Sabbath morning,) at 10½ o'clock, at the room over the Savings Bank, corner of 4th and South 3d-sts., Williamsburg. And in the Evening at 7½ o'clock Prof. Bush will deliver the first of a course of lectures on *The Doctrines of the New Jerusalem Church.* The public are most respectfully invited.

The Thirteenth-st. Presbyterian Church (Rev. Dr. Burchard's) will meet for religious services next SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, 28th inst., (by invitation of the Rev. Dr. Burchard's congregation, corner of [illegible]) and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. McLeod's Church, 13th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs.

Notice.—Rev. Dr. Ferris, of University-place, will deliver the first sermon of the course before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, at 7 o'clock, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner of Washington and Sussex-sts.

EDWIN J. CRANE, Recording Secretary.

Rev. Charles H. Read, of Richmond, Va., will preach in the First Presbyterian Church, Henry-st., Brooklyn, on SABBATH MORNING next. Rev. T. L. Cuyler will preach in the afternoon at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Woman's work and woman's worth for Christ.* The young are especially invited to attend.

Rev. E. W. Collier will deliver the seventh discourse before the Young People's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st st., near 5th-av., on SABBATH EVENING next, Jan. 28, at 7½ o'clock. All young people are invited to be present. Seats free to all.

Sabbath Evening in Rutgers-street Church.—The sermon TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, will be delivered by Rev. John Thompson, D. D., Pastor of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, on the Deity of Christ.

Looking into Futurity.—A discourse will be delivered on SABBATH EVENING, (28th,) at 7 o'clock, in the Seventh Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., corner of Ridge-st., by the Pastor, Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D. D., on *The Prophetic Character of the Bible.*

A Course of Sermons to the Young.—Rev. Samuel Cooke, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach to the young in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Jan. 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Hawks will preach the quarterly sermon in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. A special collection will be made for this Mission.

Rev. Thomas Gallaudet will preach in the small chapel of the University, near Washington-square, TO-MORROW EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Samuel S. Snow, Bishop of the Church of Mount Zion, will preach the pure Word of God TO-MORROW, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. Evening subject—*The Number of the Romish Beast.*

Rev. Geo. B. Cheever, D. D., will deliver the thirteenth discourse before the "Young People's Christian Association" of Calvary Baptist Church, (23d-st., near 6th-av.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Chas. W. Field, D. D., of Philadelphia, will deliver the 16th discourse before the Young Men's Association of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner 21st-st., on next SABBATH EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Isaac Ferris, D. D., will preach next SUNDAY EVENING, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Jacob Brodhead 3 P. M., in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Green-sts.

Broadway Tabernacle.—Rev. Isaac Westcott will preach in the Church TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Popular Amusements, especially Dancing.*

Hoboken.—Rev. Hugh H. Blair of New-York, will preach TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in the Town Hall, corner of Washington and First-sts.

Rev. James Hodge, D. D.—Of Brooklyn, will preach at the McDougal-st. Church, (Rev. D. Dunbar's,) TO-MORROW, 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Public Notice.—RUSHTON, CLARK & CO.'S COD LIVER OIL.—The late firm of RUSHTON, CLARK & CO., being dissolved by the death of Mr. RUSHTON, the only person by the name of Rushton ever connected with the firm, the business will be continued by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., surviving partners and sole successors, Nos. 165, 273 and 511 Broadway; all connection with the store No. 10 Astor House, being discontinued.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil will be prepared only by us as heretofore. Our Mr. Clark went to New-Foundland to superintend its manufacture, and is the only druggist from the United States who ever went there for that purpose, and as he continues his supervision of that branch of our business we can warrant it pure, and as success depends upon its purity, be particular to see that the name HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., is over the cork of each bottle, as without it, it is not genuine.

The business will be conducted the same as heretofore, as Mr. Hegeman, although his name has not been prominent in the firm, has been in the establishment 15 years and a member of the firm over 12 years, and had the principal supervision of the business, and no exertion will be spared to secure the satisfaction and interest of our customers.

All the receipts of W. L. Rushton, Rushton & Aspinwall, Rushton & Co., and Rushton, Clark & Co., are in our possession, and will be prepared under Mr. Hegeman's supervision the same as for 20 years past, and their genuineness and quality guaranteed by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Chemists & Druggists, No. 165, 273 & 511 Broadway.

To Steamboat Proprietors.—The attention of steamboat owners is called to the present very inadequate ferry facilities between the north shore of Staten Island and the City of New-York. Great dissatisfaction exists, almost universally, among the residents on this part of the Island, with the present Ferry Company, in consequence of their long-continued refusal to give requisite *facilities*, and any respectable effort made to compete with them, by placing a good boat or boats on the route, it is estimated would receive the immediate support of at least three-fourths of the residents of the North Shore, Staten Island.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants.—Including everything necessary to the Garden, Greenhouse, Nursery and Orchard, with all the recent introductions, at very low rates. Descriptive price Catalogues gratis. Carriage paid to New-York. Greenhouses and other planting done in any part of the country. Address B. M. WATSON, Old Colony Nurseries, Plymouth, Mass.

Redding's Russia Salve—25 Cents a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; and WM. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia.

Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all TAN, PIMPLES and FRECKLES from the face.

FETRIDGE & CO., Boston.

C. H. RING, Broadway, Agents.

New City Hall—Special Notice.—The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to which was referred the subject of selecting a location for the proposed New City Hall, hereby give notice, that they will meet on MONDAY, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, to hear all those parties in favor of, and opposed to locating the proposed New City Hall in the upper part of the City.

PETER C. VOORHIS, ABRAM WAKEMAN, SAMUEL B. HOBBS, JOHN KELLY, HENRY MOFFMIRE, Special Committee.

New Academy of Music.—To the Stockholders of the New-York Academy of Music.—[illegible] erroneous statements that have lately appeared in the public prints respecting the financial condition and future prospects of the New-York Academy of Music, calculated to convey erroneous impressions, I deem it due that it was due to the public and the stockholders to make a simple and plain statement of the actual state of things as regards that institution.

It is well known to many of my friends that the opinion has for a long time been entertained by me that the Opera could be well supported and permanently sustained in this City, providing that a suitable building was erected, in a favorable location, and properly managed. By a suitable building is meant one that can accommodate a great number of people, thereby enabling the manager to furnish a first-class entertainment at prices so moderate as to be within the reach of every one; these entertainments to consist of Operas, Oratorios, Concerts, Lectures, &c. &c.

To the remark so frequently made that the Opera (even with the aid of Government) has sometimes failed in Europe, it may be said that more people can be found in the City of New-York, able and willing to pay $1 for an amusement suited to their tastes, than in either London or Paris.

With regard to the locality of the Academy, it may be remarked that a majority of the resident Opera-goers live on a line with, and above the present site. A number of our principal hotels are near, and by strangers and others stopping as low down town as the Astor House, it can be easily and directly reached by the Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads as well as by the Broadway and other lines of omnibuses. The difference in time between Niblo's and the Academy is less than ten minutes, and it is only five minutes' walk from Astor-place. Fourteenth-street is 100 feet and Irving-place 80 feet wide; and this leads me to speak of the obstructions of Broadway, especially for Opera. The continual noise of passing vehicles, and the difficulty of approaching the house with private carriages, with comfort and safety, are objections that increase with time and can never be obviated. If any public place of amusement on Broadway were capable of containing the immense audience that visited the Academy on the occasion of Mr. Benton's discourse, and the ball for the relief of the poor, it would not only have been found extremely difficult of ingress and egress, but the crowd would have proved a perfect nuisance to the frequenters of that great thoroughfare.

It was never contemplated by the Directors that the original subscription of $200,000 would be sufficient to buy the land, (containing 36,000 square feet,) build and furnish the house, and stock it with scenery. The original estimate was from $275,000 to $300,000, and the chief cause of the excess of $40,000 over the last named amount, was the rise in labor and material that took place during the progress of the work.

In order to limit the free admission attached to the shares, it was deemed advisable and politic by the Directors to raise the necessary amount, beyond the subscription of $200,000 to the capital stock, by a loan on the property, to be met by a sinking fund, to be reserved from the rents.

The whole amount of money necessary to pay off the floating debts of the Company has been raised, and the subscriber has great pleasure in stating that the financial affairs of the Corporation are in a perfectly sound condition.

To those who have assisted in the erection of the building great praise is due. The Architect, Mr. Saeltzer, is entitled to much credit for having succeeded so entirely in the acoustic properties of the house. In this respect the Academy is not surpassed, if it is equaled, by any opera-house, great or small, in any part of the world.

The masonry, which for solidity and security, is believed to be unsurpassed by any modern building, was executed by Solomon Banta & Co.; the carpenter's work by John Gallier; the decorations of the interior and the scenery by Joseph Allegri, whose pure and correct taste is sure to be appreciated. The ornaments in Carton Pierre, with which the house abounds, were made by Messrs. Thomas & Brother, and will be found to be executed in a most artistic manner. The stage, with its complicated and complete machinery, was constructed by Mr. Tunison. The exterior ornaments in zinc, and the chandeliers in front of the galleries and proscenium, are by Mr. Seelig.

Other excellent artisans, whose names would occupy too much space, have assisted in completing a building, with regard to the importance of which, it may be said, that there is hardly an interest in this City, that it will not either directly or indirectly benefit.

JAMES PHALEN, President.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1855.

South Williamsburg.—The members of the SECOND SOUTH WILLIAMSBURG VILLAGE ASSOCIATION are informed that arrangements have been made for closing up the affairs of the Association and a division of the property at an early day; it is therefore absolutely necessary that all who are indebted should make immediate payment. By so doing much trouble, additional expense, and perhaps ultimate loss will be avoided.

Members wishing additional lots, can have them upon very favorable terms; and any person wishing to obtain lots in the pleasant and desirable village, may learn full particulars, and secure all the advantages of an original membership by making early application.

A public meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at No. 159 Bowery. Every member is urgently requested to attend, as very important business is to be transacted.

JOHN WILSON, President.

CHARLES YOUNG, Secretary.

Notice to Mount Vernon, East, West, South and Central Mount Vernon, and Fleetwood Lot Owners.—The undersigned, collector for the town of Eastchester, Westchester Co., New-York, will be at the Fourteenth Ward Hotel, corner Elizabeth and Grand-sts., on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Jan. 29 and 30, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., to receive the County tax. The undersigned is also authorized to collect all unpaid taxes for the years 1852 and 1853.

FERDINAND SEDER, Collector.

N. B.—F. C. BERSCHORMAN, Collector of the Mount Vernon School District, will also be in attendance to receive the School tax now due.

Not Failed Yet.—It has been reported up town for the past few days that our friend GEORGE KEYES has "failed." No wonder, when he sells Dry Goods at such ruinously low prices. His store was so crowded on Monday and Tuesday that it was found necessary to "lock" the store door and let the ladies out through the hall. By selling goods so cheap for the past five years, KEYES has built up the best trade in the City, and we would advise all ladies who wish to buy Dry Goods to go there at once. His store is No. 263 8th-av., between 27th and 28th-sts.

The Relief Association of the Thirteenth Ward respectfully announces to the public that Rev. RUFUS HAWES will deliver a charitable discourse on SUNDAY AFTERNOON next, Jan. 28, at 3 o'clock, at the Methodist Protestant Church in Attorney-st., between Delancy and Rivington-sts., when a collection and also a subscription will be taken to aid us in relieving the wants and suffering of the poor of the Ward. By order. JOHN H. BRIGGS, President.

WM. H. M. CORNELL, Secretary.

Dr. Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock Root.—Having been thoroughly tested for the last five years, it has now become a general standard family medicine throughout the country, for the complete cure of dyspepsia, costiveness, headache, liver complaint, scrofula, cancer, bilious complaints, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood. Prepared by Dr. C. MORSE, the inventor, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York, sole general agent. Quart bottles, price $1.

Mechanics' Society Lectures, 1854-5.—SECOND COURSE.—Commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 29.—GEORGE W. BETHUNE, D. D.—*Epidemics.*

Feb. 5.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Little Things.*

Feb. 12.—R. S. STORRS, JR., D. D.—*Work and its Instruments.*

Feb. 19.—W. ADAMS, D. D.—*The Model Mechanic.*

J. A. BUNTING, Chairman.

Employment at Good Wages.—The workingmen are requested to be present on MONDAY EVENING next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, when the subject of all subjects will be explained to the meeting—*How can Employment be found for the People of this country at good wages?* 7 o'clock. Admission free.

Bedford Lectures.—On MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 8 P. M., GEORGE W. CURTIS, Esq., the "Howadji," will lecture in the new brick Church, corner of Fulton and Classon-avs., Brooklyn. Subject—"*Gold and Gilt in Young America.*" Admission 25 cents.

Tenth Anti-Slavery Lecture.—At the Tabernacle, on TUESDAY EVENING, Jan. 30, at 7½ o'clock, by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, (son of the late venerable John Quincy Adams.) Subject—*What makes Slavery a subject of National concern.* Admittance 25 cents.

Teachers' Association.—Regular monthly meeting THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education. JOHN H. FANNING, President.

E. M. BERINE, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

TO PRINTERS.

NEW-YORK TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

(Established in 1823,)

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A large assortment of all kinds of TYPE on hand, PRESSES, CHASES, COMPOSING-STICKS, STANDS, IMPOSING-STONES, CASES, GALLEYS, INKS, BRONZES, &c., for cash or approved paper.

Old type received at 9 cents a pound, in exchange for new.

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WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 62 Vesey-st., near Greenwich, New-York.

MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, OILS, DYES, &c.

Dealers and consumers desiring choice goods low for cash, will meet satisfaction by confiding their orders to us.

WM. H. KINSLEY. CHAS. W. DARLING.

ADAMS & BUCKINGHAMS,

No. 12 South-st., New-York,

AND

GRAHAM & BUCKINGHAMS,

New-Orleans, La.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Are prepared to make liberal advances on consignments of Flour, Grain, Provisions, and other produce, to either address, as above.

CITY AND COUNTY TEN PER CENT. BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following described Bonds:

$10,000 CITY OF DAVENPORT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

$10,000 COUNTY OF SCOTT, IOWA, TEN PER CENT. BONDS, principal and interest payable in this City.

The above Bonds are payable in 1865, were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad Company, and are guaranteed by the Company, being the only liability as yet created by said Company, besides the stock thus subscribed for is pledged as additional security for the payment of principal and interest of said Bonds. Full particulars, including some statistics of the City and County, can be obtained on application to

E. W. CLARKE, DODGE & CO., No. 51 Wall-st.

DR. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP cures Tan, Pimples, Freckles, Eruptions, Chaps, Chafes, &c. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. GOURAUD'S INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE, ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks, HAIR RESTORATIVE, LILY WHITE, LUBIN'S EXTRACTS, &c., at No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston; CALLENDER, 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia. Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.

$15 FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—Valuable building lots and farms.—800 building lots and 100 farms will be divided among 800 subscribers on the 5th of February, 1855. Each subscriber, for only $15, will receive a warrantee deed for 4 lots 25 by 100 feet, or a farm from 5 to 20 acres. A few shares left. Apply immediately to CHAS. WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

BILLIARD TABLES.—One superior second-hand table, good as new, will be sold at a bargain; suitable for private or public use. Can be seen at No. 20 Ann-st. GRIFFITH & DECKER, billiard table manufacturers.

FIRST MORTGAGES ON CITY IMPROVED PROPERTY.—Having but a short time to run, will be purchased at a discount by ROSWELL C. PIERCE, Place, corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

BATH HOTEL.—Sea-side, Long Island, seven miles from City Hall, New-York, is now open for reception of visitors, and accommodation of parties sleigh-riding.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, in a dry-goods or fancy store, shop, is preferred. Is a good writer, and can keep accounts; or is willing to take chamber work and plain sewing in a gentleman's family. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 12 o'clock, at Mr. WHITE'S Boot and Shoe Store, No. 12 3d-av., between 7th and 8th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—As traveling agent in a fancy goods and perfumery house, by a young man that has traveled for such a house in Philadelphia the last two years, being well acquainted with Western and Southern buyers in that line. Best of reference given. Address H. H. H., Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as good cook, and understands pastry; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing. A private family or boarding-house preferred. Please call at No. 54 Spring-st., basement, for 2 days or till suited. Good references given from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as children's nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter. Has good recommendations. Apply at No. 182 West 19th-st., second house east of 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable Protestant woman, and to assist in the laundry. The best of reference given. To be seen for one day at No. 118½ 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing, or would undertake a laundry. Good City reference from last place. Can be seen at No. 148 9th st., rear, 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress, or seamstress and chambermaid, or waitress. Can be seen for a few days at her last place, No. 249 5th-av.

SOPRANO AND TENOR.—A situation is wanted in some Church choir in New-York or Brooklyn by a gentleman and his wife. They have voices of unusual excellence and the highest cultivation, and are acquainted with the Episcopal service. Address L. A. M., at this office.

TO MANUFACTURING CHEMISTS, DRYSALTERS, &c.—A Scotch gentleman, possessing a knowledge of Chemistry and the drysalting business, is desirous of meeting with an engagement in America as superintendent, salesman or otherwise, and can produce ample references of the highest respectability as to character, etc. Address, free, stating particulars and salary, which must not be under £200 per annum, to T. M. C. D., Post-Office, Glasgow, Scotland.

AGENTS WANTED—To visit the principal places in the United States and Canadas, to sell the best map out. Mirror of Sebastopol and map of the Black Sea and Crimea, showing the military position of the allied forces, views of the terrific hurricane on the Black Sea, Battle of Inkermann, &c. Some agents are now making $10 per day. Apply at No. 60 Fulton-street, up stairs.

CARPENTER WANTED.—One who is a practical candle-box maker, to go a short distance from the City, where steady employment will be given to him. Apply at No. 30 Vesey-st., first floor.

GOVERNESS WANTED.—A member of the Protestant Episcopal Church, competent to teach French, Music, and the usual English branches. Address GOVERNESS, post-paid, No. 33 South William-st., New-York.

GIRL WANTED.—An American or German, to do general housework in a small family, a short distance from the City. References required. Apply at No. 1,323 Broadway, corner of 28th-st.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED.—For general housework. She must be a good plain cook, washer and ironer. One with good City reference may call at No. 248 Clinton-st.

BOY WANTED.—In an Importing-house. Inquire at No. 23 Pine-st.

AGENTS WANTED.—To solicit orders and sell rights of Otis' Improved Lightning Conductors. A moderate capital required. Proprietors Lyon Manuf'ng Co., 7 Gold-st.

UNITED STATES SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847.)—By WILCOX & SONS, No. 293 Broadway. A perpetual introducer, negotiator and remunerator; it has all orders and vacancies, and sharing equal profits with stockholders, $5, $10, $15, $20, &c.

Terms one per cent. Checks are receivable and transferable (on interest,) procuring 1 to 50 and 100 per cent., according to merit, effort, &c. Sell a check to every School Teacher and friend. Every dollar helps every patron and procures $100. No charge to pupils.

Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 5 o'clock, uniting nearly every school and family, requiring a full investment and the best efforts of all.

Education is the hope of the Church and of our country. Schools, churches, &c., will be visited.

JOHN YOUNG—Agent of the Protestant Employment Society, having closed the Bowery office, will supply all orders for servants from No. 7 Carmine-st.

HOUSES, &c. WANTED.

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The number of seats will be limited, to the comfort of the house.

Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock precisely.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, [illegible]—MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, and all the week. The grand new Burlesque on the Opera of LUCY OF LAMMERMOOR, in 4 acts, introducing all the "popular gems" of this celebrated Opera. Edgar..........G. S. Buckley. | Ashton..........[illegible]. Lucy..........Miss Buckley | Norman..........[illegible]. Bridesmaids, Hunters, &c., &c. [illegible]. Preceding the Opera, a superior Ethiopian Entertainment. Concert at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats 50 cents.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS.—In consequence of the destruction of their Hall by fire, will perform EVERY EVENING, at Mechanics' Hall, NO. 472 BROADWAY. Ethiopian Minstrelsy, to conclude with a laughable Burlesque or Farce. N. B.—An entire change of programme Every Night. H. WOOD, GEORGE CHRISTY, Proprietors. All business transacted by H. Wood. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely. Admission, 25 cents.

BURTON'S THEATRE—CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY, the new American Comedy, OUR SET; OR, THE VACANT CONSULSHIP. Received with distinguished success. [illegible] Dr. Lacquer, Mr. Burton; [illegible] APOLLO IN NEW-YORK. Apollo, Miss Macarthy; [illegible] Burton. The new comedy every evening. Seats may be secured in the daytime.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, and the performance commence at 7, precisely. [illegible] THIS EVENING, Jan. 27, will be performed the Grand Opera and Fairy Spectacle of CINDERELLA. Prince Felix, Mr. W. Harrison | Cinderella..........Miss L. Pyne. To conclude with the Farce of BONA FIDE TRAVELERS.

WALLACE'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock, curtain will rise at 7. [illegible] THIS EVENING, 27, will be produced a new five-act Play, entitled NIGHT AND MORNING. Philip Morton..........Mr. Lester | Sydney Morton..........Miss [illegible]. Gawtrey..........Mr. Brougham | Peter Plaskwith..........Mr. Blake. To conclude with the Farce of A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.—HENRY WILLARD, Lessee.—Prices of Admission: Dress Circle and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle and Upper Boxes, 25 cents; Private Boxes, [illegible]. FRIDAY EVENING, Jan. 26, will be acted the Comedy, in three acts, entitled the LOVE CHASE. [illegible] Miss Mary Agnes. To conclude with the grand Spectacle of THE VIRGIN OF THE SUN. Rolla, Mr. Eddy; Cora, Mrs. Jones.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Grand Dramatic performances every AFTERNOON and EVENING. Mr. JOHN R. SCOTT, C. W. CLARKE, [illegible] in favorite characters. SATURDAY, Jan. 27, AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, THE MIDDY ASHORE and CLARI, THE MAID OF MILAN. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the ADOPTED CHILD and CLARI repeated. The new War Steamer, the Living Giraffe, Happy Family, &c., to be seen, as usual. Admission 25 cents; children under ten, half price.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—By invitation Mr. J. H. WAINWRIGHT, of this City, will deliver a lecture before the Association at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Politics and Patriotism.* Tickets, 25 cents each, to be had at the Desk of the Library and at Messrs. HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, FRANK W. BALLARD, JOHN CRERAR. Lecture Committee.

EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF THE NEW-YORK CANARY BIRD FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION—Will be held at Wm. F. Messenger's, No. 42 Bowery, second door above 2d-st., commencing MONDAY, Jan. 22, and ending SATURDAY, 27th inst., from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M., daily.

An auction sale on MONDAY, Jan. 29, at 11 A. M., of the Birds exhibited for competition.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE.—No. 732 Broadway, opposite New-York Hotel—OPEN EVERY NIGHT. The most attractive company of Negro Delineators in existence. FRESH JOKES, NEW MUSIC, and ORIGINAL SONGS. Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6½—to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Concert for the accommodation of ladies and children, commencing at 3 o'clock.

PAINE BALL.—The 118th anniversary of the birthday of THOMAS PAINE will be celebrated by a ball and supper at the Chinese Buildings, No. 539 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 29. Dancing will positively commence at 8 o'clock. A meeting of the managers and friends will be held on Sunday afternoon at the Free Enquirer's Library Rooms, in Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, where tickets may be procured.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Floor and Decorations of the Stage, at this establishment, will remain as they were at the Firemen's Ball and the Ball for the Relief of the Poor, for the next two weeks, during which time the House, with all its splendid appointments, will be let, on moderate terms as are paid at the other great establishments in this City. JAMES PHALEN, Lessee, No. 47 Wall-st.

GALA-DAY AT DISBROW'S RIDING ACADEMY, 4th-av., corner 39th-st.—in behalf of the poor.—In consequence of the inclemency of the weather on Wednesday, the contemplated benefit to the poor is postponed to MONDAY, 29th inst., day and evening. Cards of admission $1, which will entitle the holder to a seat in the School. The public are invited to attend.

JULIEN'S FAREWELL TICKETS—FOR PAUL JULIEN'S LAST CONCERT TO-NIGHT, at Niblo's, for sale at the Music-store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Crystal Palace will remain open to the public, at a small charge, until further notice. Most of the paintings and statuary are still on exhibition.

LOST AND FOUND.

$25 REWARD.—Lost on Thursday, Jan. 25, between the City Hall and the Post-Office, a pocket-book containing a diamond ring, a $5 bill and some papers, which are of no use to any one but the owner. If the finder will address W. E. ALLEN, Chatham-square Post-Office, stating where he can be seen, he will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner.

LOST.—On or about Dec. 4, Certificate No. [illegible], dated New-York, Aug. [illegible], for one hundred shares of Stock of the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, in the name of Daniel B. Fearing, having Power of Attorney on the back of the Certificate signed and witnessed in blank. The public are cautioned against receiving said Certificate, the transfer of which has been stopped. (Signed)

DANIEL B. FEARING, [illegible]

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. [illegible], 1855.

$3,000 REWARD.—Stolen or mislaid by mistake, on the 24 inst., five bags of gold, containing five thousand dollars each. The above reward will be paid for the recovery of the property.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

FOUND.—On the morning of the 25th, on the premises of Wm. Leverich, deceased, a one-horse sleigh. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses, at said premises, Newtown, Long Island.

WILLIAM DUER,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,

San Francisco, California.

MY FRIENDS TOLD ME THAT I WAS THROWING MY MONEY AWAY IN ADVERTISING MY ONGUENT.—They said no one would believe me when I said that my Onguent would force the whiskers, moustaches, or hair to grow strong, luxuriant and glossy in six weeks, without stain or injury to the skin, but I thought different. I knew that if I got any one to try it they would recommend it. I did so, and now 3,000 letters of recommendation prove the truth of my assertion; and now my friends think I know a little more than they did. If you want hair or beard try it, "it won't do." $1 a bottle sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 197 Nassau-st.; HAYES, No. 169 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BARRINGER, Hudson, N. Y.; BRIGGS, [illegible] Albany; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston.

SEVENTH WARD TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—There will be a grand presentation of the public meeting of the Society TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at the Temple Hall, No. 48 East Broadway. Good speakers are expected to be present. [illegible] T. MILLS, Esq. Admission free. The friends of Temperance and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend.

NICHOLAS DUFF, President.

RICHARD AUSTIN, Vice-President.

PATENT CASE.

Infringement of a Patent for the [illegible] Cut-Off.

Argument of Chas. M. Keller for the Plaintiffs.

United States Circuit Court—Southern District of New-York.

Wm. E. Sickles et al. vs. D. E. Young et al.

This was the trial of issues ordered out of Chancery to determine whether the engine of the defendants, known as the *Corliss Engine*, was substantially identical, in the mode of cutting off steam and in regulating the *closing of the valves* with the invention described and claimed in the letters patent granted to Frederick E. Sickles on the 20th of May, 1842.

The Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs.

ARGUMENT OF CHARLES M. KELLER, ESQ., ON BEHALF OF THE PLAINTIFFS.

In reply to the argument of Ex-Gov. Wm. H. Seward, counsel for the part of the defendants.

The Court met at the usual hour, when Mr. Keller opened the argument for the plaintiffs as follows:

If the Court please: Before addressing the Jury on the facts presented in this case, I pray attention to a few questions of law, on which, I apprehend, the Jury will need instruction from the Court. The Counsel for the defendants, in opening the argument on behalf of his clients, cited some authorities tending to show that there had been a judgment pronounced by the Supreme Court of the United States on the rule of law affecting questions of infringement, and, in support of his views, referred to the case of O'Reilly vs. Morse—15th of Howard.

Your Honor is probably aware that in that case a question of law, which had been for a long time in dispute, was, for the first time, presented in a direct form to the Supreme Court of the United States. One school of lawyers, in relation to patents, contended that he who discovered the application of a law of nature to a particular use, or discovered that by some law of nature some new result could be produced, had a right to patent the application of that law to such special use, or to the production of such special result, provided he had complied with that course and mode of application; and that his patent should have a breadth or scope as great as the discovery, and not limited to the means invented by which he had applied that law to such special use or purpose. Another class of lawyers, on the other hand, contended that a principle of nature, however applied, could not give a monopoly to the discoverer, but that he must confine his patent to the means which he had invented for the purpose of applying that law. Professor Morse, the inventor of the telegraph, among the various claims which he had for his highly ingenious invention, claimed broadly the application of electro-magnetism however developed and however applied, to the purpose of recording signs at distances; and the turning point of that case was upon that one claim. The patentee's whole mode of operation of his instrument, was fully sustained by the Court, but the majority of the Judges then present, [illegible] constituting a majority of the entire Court, ruled that that claim was too broad, and was not authorized by law. And in reading that case it becomes important to keep in view the broad distinction that was presented to the Court in the argument. On one side it was contended that in the great case of Neilson vs. Hartford, in England, for the application of the hot blast, the Court had held that Neilson, having discovered the advantage of applying heated air as a blast in furnaces for smelting iron, had a patent which covered every mode of applying heated air to the furnaces, and it was contended by those who contended in favor of Morse's claim, that the Court had so ruled. But the Supreme Court determined that the case of Neilson did not go to that length, but simply that he had invented a mode of applying this law of nature to furnaces, by interposing between the blowing apparatus and the furnace some kind of [illegible] which should heat the air in its transit to the furnace. His Honor, the Chief Justice, in delivering the opinion, recognizes that as the ruling of the Court of England; and all the way through recognizes the law as laid down in the case of Neilson with that limitation and relation, that the patentee is not limited to the mere structure of the apparatus, which is interposed between the blower and the furnace as a means of heating the blast; but that he is simply restricted to the mode which shall be substantially the same for heating the blast between the blower and the furnace. It is, I submit, entirely an error to suppose that the Supreme Court has overruled the doctrine of equivalents which has always been maintained on behalf of the patentee. There is not a word throughout the case which can be construed into any such ruling. Every ruling of every Court that has ever received sanction in this country, or in England, has gone the whole length of securing to the patentee, not only the structure that he has invented, or the combination which he has invented, but every mechanical equivalent that produces a like result, however different in degree—so long as the same kind of result is produced by the substitution of mechanical equivalents. I will read from 15 Howard, p. 112, the claim set up by Morse in the case then before the Supreme Court:

"I do not propose to limit myself to the specific machinery, or parts of machinery, described in the foregoing specification and claims; the essence of my invention being the use of the motive power of the electric or galvanic current, which I call electro-magnetism, however developed, for marking or printing intelligible characters, signs or letters, at any distances, being a new application of that power of which I claim to be the first inventor or discoverer."

It is this breadth of claim alone which the Court determined was not authorized by law. His Honor, the Chief Justice, in noticing the case of Neilson, quotes from Baron Parke:

"It is very difficult to distinguish it from the specification of a patent for a principle, and this at first created in the minds of the Court much difficulty; but, after full consideration, we think that the plaintiff does not merely claim a principle, but a machine embodying a principle, and a very valuable one. We think the case must be considered as if the principle being well known, the plaintiff had first invented a mode of applying it by a mechanical apparatus to furnaces; and his invention then consists in this—by interposing a receptacle for heated air between the blowing apparatus and the furnace. In this receptacle he directs the air to be heated by the application of heat externally to the receptacle, and thus he accomplishes the object of applying the blast, which was before cold air, in a heated state to the furnace." The Chief Justice then goes on to say: "We see nothing in this opinion differing in any degree from the familiar principles of law applicable to patent cases. Neilson claimed no particular mode of constructing the receptacle, or of heating it. He pointed out the manner in which it might be done; but admitted that it might also be done in a variety of ways; and at a higher or lower temperature; and that all of them would produce the effect in a greater or less degree, provided the air was heated by passing through a heated receptacle. And hence, it seems that the Court at first doubted whether it was a patent for anything more than the discovery that hot air would promote the ignition of fuel better than cold. And if this had been the construction, the Court, it appears, would have held his patent to be void; because the discovery of a principle in natural philosophy or physical science, is not patentable. But after much consideration, it was finally decided that this principle must be regarded as well known, and that the plaintiff had invented a mechanical mode of applying it to furnaces; and that his invention consisted in interposing a heated receptacle between the blower and the furnace, and by this means heating the air after it left the blower, and before it was thrown into the fire. Whoever, therefore, used this method of throwing hot air into the furnace, used the process he had invented, and thereby infringed his patent, although the form of the receptacle or the mechanical arrangements for heating it might be different from those described by the patentee. For whatever form was adopted for the receptacle, or whatever mechanical arrangements were made for heating it, the effect would be produced in a greater or less degree, if the heated receptacle was placed between the blower and the furnace, and the current of air passed through it. Undoubtedly, the principle that hot air will promote the ignition of fuel better than cold, was embodied in this machine. But the patent was not supported because this principle was embodied in it. He would have been equally entitled to a patent, if he had invented an improvement in the mechanical arrangement of the blowing apparatus, or in the furnace, while a cold current of air was still used. But his patent was supported because he had invented a mechanical apparatus by which a current of hot air instead of cold could be thrown into the furnace. And the novelty of this invention consisted in the interposition of a heated receptacle in any form [illegible] the doctrine of the Neilson case. At page 118 the Chief Justice says: "Many cases have also been referred to which were decided in the Circuit Courts. It will be found, we think, upon careful examination, that all of them, previous to the decision on Neilson's patent, maintain the principle on which this decision is made. Since that case was reported, it is admitted that decisions have been made, which would seem to extend patentable rights beyond the limits here marked out. As we have already said, we see nothing in that opinion which would sanction the introduction of any new principle in the Law of Patents. But if it were otherwise, it would not justify this Court in departing from what we consider as the established principles in the American Courts."

And to show [illegible] the doctrine upon this subject, we [illegible]. We do not stop to examine [illegible] because such an examination would be [illegible] Wyeth vs. Stone, 1 Story, 273, 280; Blanchard vs. Sprague, 2 Sumner, [illegible]. The first mentioned case is directly in point. Independently of judicial authority, we do not think that the language used in the act of Congress can justly be expounded otherwise. The fifth section of the act of 1836 declares that a patent shall convey to the inventor, for a term not exceeding fourteen years, the exclusive right of making, using and vending to others to be used, his invention or discovery, referring to the specification for the particulars thereof. The 6th section specifies whom it may be entitled to a patent, and the terms and conditions on which it may be obtained. It provides that any person shall be entitled to a patent who has discovered or invented any new and useful art, machine, manufacture or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement on any previous discovery in either of these; but before he receives a patent, he shall deliver a written description of his invention or discovery, and of the manner and process of making, [illegible]

[illegible]

the one described, had a right to use it. Can there be any good reason why the art of applying the power of the electric or galvanic current should stand on different ground [illegible]? I should be glad to discover anything in the act of Congress which would justify this Court in [illegible] the description of the patentee [illegible] or process of constructing it, or using it; and the patent, the inventor [illegible]. The provisions of the act of Congress in relation to patents may be summed up in a few words.

Whoever discovers that a certain useful result will be produced in any art, machine, or manufacture, or composition of matter, by the use of certain means, is entitled to a patent for it, provided he specifies the means he uses in a manner so full and exact, that any one skilled in the science to which it appertains, can, by using the means he specifies, without any addition to, or subtraction from them, produce precisely the result he describes. And if this cannot be done by the means he describes, the patent is void; and if it can be done, then the patent confers on him the exclusive right to use the means he specifies to produce the result or effect he describes, and nothing more. And it makes no difference in this respect, whether the effect is produced by chemical agency or combination; or by the application of discoveries or principles in natural philosophy, known or unknown before this invention; or by machinery acting altogether upon mechanical principles. And any one may lawfully accomplish the same without infringing the patent, if he uses means substantially different from those described."

Reiterating again and again the old doctrine of equivalents. But that the Supreme Court did not mean to change the rule of the law so long and familiarly understood, is manifest from another case decided by the same Court, and decided too by a majority of the entire Court. I refer to the case of Winans vs. Denmead. In that case the patentee had invented a coal car, which consisted in a new form of the body of the car. Instead of making the body of the car square, as had usually been the practice, so that the pressure of the load of coal would tend to spread out the sides and the ends, he adopted a circular and conical form so that the whole weight of the load should develope itself in a line of tension in the direction of the circumference of the body, so that however heavy the load, unless it should be sufficient to rend apart the particles of matter constituting the body, could not change its form; and he limited his claim specifically to the circular and conical form of the body. An infringement was made in Baltimore, which consisted in making the body of the car of a polygonal, or many-sided figure, and the Court instructed the Jury that the Patentee was limited to the circular form, and as the form of the body made by the defendants consisted of angles, it could not be considered circular, and therefore directed the Jury to find for the defendants. That case was carried up to the Supreme Court and reversed by the Court, Mr. Justice Curtis delivering the opinion.

It is a remarkably instructive case, because it lays down the doctrine broadly, and in more distinct terms than any other decision that can be found; that in a case of either a structure, or a combination claimed by the patentee, the judicial mind should endeavor, in giving a construction to the claim, to ascertain the mode of operation invented by the patentee. It goes upon the doctrine that every invention, whether it consists of a mechanical construction, or a mechanical combination, results in a mode of operation—and that the new process embodied either in the construction or in the combination is the idea embodied by the patentee, and it is that idea to which the law means to give protection as against all merely formal changes. A mere formality in the mechanical structure is not to evade the rights of the patentee; but, however he may have given expression to his mechanical thought, if that mechanical thought can be found embodied in another machine, made without the authority of the patentee, it is a violation of his right, because the idea developed by him has been appropriated by another. Mr. Justice CURTIS says, at page 338, 15 Howard:

"On such a trial two questions arise. The first is, what is the thing patented; the second, has that thing been constructed, used, or sold by the defendants?

"The first is a question of law, to be determined by the Court, construing the letters patent, and the description of the invention, and specification of claim annexed to them. The second is a question of fact, to be submitted to a Jury.

"*In this case, it is alleged the Court construed the specification* of claim erroneously, and thereby withdrew from the Jury questions which it was their province to decide. This *renders it necessary to examine the letters patent*, and the schedule annexed to them, to see whether their construction by the Circuit Court was correct. In this, as in most patent cases, founded on alleged improvements in machines, in order to determine what is the thing patented, it is necessary to inquire,

"1. What is the structure or device, described by the patentee as embodying his invention?

"2. What mode of operation is introduced and employed by this structure or device?

"3. What result is obtained by this mode of operation?"

At page 339, he says, *after describing the difference between the angular and circular form*:

"It thus appears that, by means of this change of form, the patentee has introduced a mode of operation not before employed in burden cars—that is to say, nearly equal pressure in all directions by the entire load, save that small part which rests in the movable bottom; the effects of which are, that the load, in a great degree, supports itself, and the tensile strength of the iron is used, while at the same time, by reason of the same form, the centre of gravity of the load is depressed, and its discharge facilitated. The practical result attained by this mode of operation, is correctly described by the patentee; for the uncontradicted evidence at the trial showed that he had not exaggerated the practical advantage of his invention. * * * Having thus ascertained what is the structure described, the mode of operation it embodies, and the practical result attained, the next inquiry is—does the specification of claim cover this mode of operation, by which this result is effected. It was upon this question the case turned at the trial in the Circuit Court. The testimony showed that the defendants had made cars similar to the plaintiff's, except that the form was octagonal instead of circular. There was evidence tending to prove that, considered in reference to the practical uses of such a car, the octagonal car was substantially the same as the circular. Among other witnesses upon this point was James Millholland. He testified that the advantage of a reduced bottom of the car was obtained whether the car was conical or octagonal; that the strengthening of the bottom, due to a conical form, was the same when the octagonal form was adopted, as the circular. That the circular form was the best to resist the pressure, as for instance in a steam boiler, and the octagonal one better than the square form; that the octagonal car was not better than the conical car; that, for practical purposes, one was as good as the other; that a polygon of many sides would be equivalent to a circle; that the octagon car, practically, was as good as the conical ones; and that, substantially, the witness saw no difference between the two." The District Judge, who presided at the trial, ruled: 'That while the patent is good for what is described therein, a conical body, in whole or in part, supported in any of the modes indicated for a mode of sustaining a conical body, on a carriage or truck, and drawing the same, and to those principles which were due alone to conical vehicles, and not to rectilinear bodies, and it being admitted that the defendants' cars are entirely rectilinear, that there was no infringement of the plaintiff's patent.' The substance of this ruling was, that the claim was limited to the particular geometrical form mentioned in the specification; and as the defendants had not made cars in that particular form, there could be no infringement, even if the cars made by the defendants attained the same results, by employing, what was in fact, the same mode of operation as that described by the patentee. We think this ruling was erroneous. Under our law, a patent cannot be granted merely for a change of form. The act of February 21, 1793, Sec. 2, so declared in express terms; and though this declaratory law was not re-enacted in the patent act of 1836, it is a principle which necessarily makes part of every system of law granting patents for new inventions. Merely to change the form of a machine is the work of a constructor, not of an inventor; such a change cannot be deemed an invention; nor does the plaintiff's patent rest upon such a change. To change the form of an existing machine, and by means of such change to introduce or employ other mechanical principles or natural powers, or, as it is termed, a new mode of operation, and thus attain a new and useful result, is the subject of a patent. Such is the basis on which the plaintiff's patent rests."

Several authorities are here cited, and then he goes on:

"It is generally true, when a patentee describes a machine, and then claims it as described, that he is understood to intend to claim, and does by law actually cover, not only the precise forms he has described, but all other forms which embody his invention; it being a familiar rule that, to copy the principle or mode of operation described, is an infringement, although such copy should be totally unlike the original in form or proportions. * * * * Where form and substance are inseparable, it is enough to look at the form only. Where they are separable—where the whole substance of the invention may be copied in a different form, it is the duty of courts and juries to look through the form for the substance of the invention—for that which entitled the inventor to his patent, and which the patent was designed to secure. Where that is found, there is an infringement; and it is not a defence that it is not embodied in a form not described, and in terms claimed by the patentee. Patentees sometimes add to their claims an express declaration to the effect that the claim extends to the thing patented, however its forms or proportions may be varied. But this is unnecessary. The law so interprets the claim, without the addition of these words. The exclusive right to the thing patented is not secured if the public are at liberty to make substantial copies of it, varying its forms or proportions. And therefore the patentee having described his invention and shown his principles, and claimed it in that form which most perfectly embodies it, is, in contemplation of law, deemed to claim every form in which his invention may be copied, unless he manifests an intention to disclaim some of those forms. Indeed it is difficult to perceive how any other rule could be applied, practically to cases like this. How is a question of infringement of the patent to be tried? It may safely be assumed that neither the patentee nor any other constructor has made or will make a car exactly circular. In practice, deviations from a true circle will always occur. How near to a circle then must a car be, in order to infringe? May it be slightly elliptical, or otherwise depart from a true circle, and if so, how far? In our judgment the only answer that can be given to these questions is, that it must be so near to a true circle as substantially to embody the patentee's mode of operation, and thereby attain the same kind of result as was reached by his invention. It is not necessary that the defendant's cars should employ the plaintiff's invention to as good advantage as he employed it, or that the result should be precisely the same in degree. It must be the same in kind and effected by the employment of his mode of operation in substance. Whether in point of fact the defendant's cars did copy the plaintiff's invention, in the sense above explained, is a question for the jury; and the Court below erred in not leaving that question to them. The judgment of the Court below must be reversed."

That being the judgment, may it please the Court—of the majority of the entire Court—at the very same time that the case of *O'Reilly against Morse* was decided, I submit that, however scattered passages in the opinion of his Honor the Chief Justice may be misconstrued, this last case, as applied to mechanical construction and mechanical combinations, entirely annuls any such conclusion as that presented by defendant's counsel. The decision of the Supreme Court in the last case cited is also in perfect accordance with the ruling of Mr. Justice Washington, in the case of Gray, et al., vs. James, et al., 1st Peter's Circuit Court Reports, p. 309; and as that case is familiar, no doubt, to your Honor, I will, with the permission of the Court, read it to the Jury, that they may take it as an example if the instruction of the Court should correspond with the views that I am submitting.

Gentlemen, this was a case relating to a patent for a machine for cutting and heading nails, and the defendant's machine was so dissimilar from the plaintiff's that in looking at both of them the casual observer would pronounce them entirely distinct; but upon a full development and examination into the mechanical powers constituting the two machines, it turned out that one was merely an improvement of the other. That is, the infringer, instead of having made an entirely independent machine for cutting nails, had made a machine embodying the combination invented by the original patentee, and had superadded to that an improvement which made it work better, and upon that plea insisted that he had made an entirely independent invention.

The Court, in that case, instructed the Jury very much as the Supreme Court ruled in the case that I have just read to the Court. The learned Judge says:

"What constitutes a difference in principle between two machines, is frequently a question of difficulty, more especially if the difference in form is considerable, and the machinery complicated. But you think it may safely be laid down as a general rule, that where the machines are substantially the same, and operate in the same manner to produce the same result, they must be, in principle the same. I say *substantially*, in order to include all formal differences; and when I speak of the same result, I must be understood as meaning the same kind of result though it may differ in extent, so that the result is the same according to this definition, whether the one produce more nails, for instance, in a given space of time than the other, if the operation is to make nails.

The application of this rule will be more obvious and better understood, by dissecting the machine invented by Perkins, and afterwards the machine which the defendants have used.

In the former we find the two jaws of a vice, the one fixed and the other movable on a pivot at the top, which compress them together. In each of these jaws is fixed *a cutter, the use of which is to cut off from the bar of iron* as much as will be necessary to form the nail, which, being separated, falls by its own gravity into a die which holds it by a firm gripe until the head is formed by what is called the set or heading die. The power which produces this double operation is a lever of the first order, acting upon a toggle joint which compresses the two jaws, and consequently the cutters together, and also raises the set, in such manner as to head the nail. But the whole is performed by the same movement of the lever. It is impossible to describe the parts of the defendants' machine and its operation, without using the same expressions, except that his is inverted, the pivot of the vice being below and a lever of the second order, embracing the jaws of a friction roller, acting on an inclined plane made on the moving jaw of the vice, instead of the lever of the first order and the toggle joint. But it is in full proof that these differences as to the lever and the friction rollers are the necessary consequences of the machine being inverted. After having made this comparison, and ascertained the mode of operation by each machine connected with the result of each, the Jury can find little difficulty in deciding whether they are the same in principle or not.

The witnesses have differed in opinion as to the *comparative merit of the toggle joint in Perkins' machine*, and the friction roller in Read's. If their operation is precisely the same, the difference in form does not amount to an invention of any kind.

If the friction roller is better than the toggle joint, which seems to be the opinion of some of the defendants' witnesses, then Read has the merit of having discovered an improvement on Perkins' machine, and no more.

If the Jury should be of opinion that the parts of the two machines which I have noticed are the same in principle, and that each will by the same operation cut and head nails: then it will follow that the forcing slide, the proximity of the cutters and dies to each other, the balance wheel, and some other additional parts in Read's machine which give it a great and acknowledged preference over Perkins', are merely improvements, but do not change the principle of the machine. If improvements only, what is the legal consequence? Most clearly this and no more: that Perkins, and those claiming under his patent, have no right to use those improvements without a license from the inventor. But, on the other hand, neither Read nor any other person can lawfully use the discovery of Perkins of the principal machine without a license from him. The law, wisely and with justice, discriminates between and rewards the merit of each, by granting an exclusive property to each in his discovery, but prevents either from invading the rights of the other.

If, then, the Jury should be of opinion that the *two machines are the same in principle, it is no defence for the* defendants for using Perkins' discovery that they have improved it, no matter to what extent."

I beg in the same connection, with the Court's permission, to read from the charge of Mr. Justice Grier, in the case of *Sloat vs. Spring and others, Harding's Reports*, p. 379. This was a suit brought under the Woodworth Patent, which claimed a combination of pressure rollers *for holding down the board to the bed of the machine*, in combination with rotating knives for planing and reducing *boards to an equal thickness by planing one side* only. The defendants' machine used rollers operated in a different way, and which produced, in addition to the pressure on the plank, some other result, and upon that plea it was contended that they did not use the combination of Woodworth, and the Court instructed the Jury thus: "The infringement of a patent takes place whenever a party avails himself of the invention of the patentee, without such variation as will constitute a new discovery. A man may improve a patented machine *so as to entitle him to a patent for his improvement*, but that will not give him a right to use the invention of the first patentee without his license. An infringement involves substantial identity, whether that identity be described by the terms 'same principle,' same 'modus operandi,' or any other.

"A machine is an infringement of another if it incorporates in its structure and operation the substance of the invention; and is, by the arrangement of mechanism which performs the same service, or produces the same effect in the same way, or substantially in the same way.

Mere colorable alterations, or adroit evasions, by substituting one mechanical equivalent for another in the combination which constitutes the machine, should never be allowed to protect a party.

But if the difference is not a difference of form, if there is a material alteration of structure, if there are substantially different combinations of mechanism to effect the same purpose by means which are really different, and not the same in substance, then the one will not be an infringement of the other. "The question whether one thing is a mechanical equivalent for another, is a question of fact depending on the testimony of experts, or an inspection of the machines, and it is an inference to be drawn from all the circumstances of the case, by attending to the consideration whether the contrivance used by the defendants is used for the same purpose, performs the same duties, or is applicable to the same object as the contrivance used by the patentee. The question to be determined is, whether under a variation of form, or by the use of a thing which bears a different name, the defendant accomplishes in his machine the same purpose, object, or effect as that accomplished by the patentee, or whether there is a real change of structure and purpose."

If the change introduced by the defendant constitutes a mechanical equivalent in reference to the means used by the patentee, and if, besides being an equivalent, it accomplishes some other advantage beyond the effect or purpose accomplished by the patentee, it will be an infringement as respects what is covered by the patent, although the further advantage may be a patentable subject, as an improvement on the former invention.

I will refer your Honor to some other authorities which I will not read, as most of them belong to this circuit and of course are familiar to your Honor. Many and Jagger, 1 Blatchford, p. 372; Allenton vs. Dewey, 1 Story, p. 336; Buck vs. Hermance, 1 Blatchford, pp. 398-406; Parkhurst vs. Kinsman, 1 Blatchford, pp. 488-497; John Gibson vs. Van Dresser, 1 Blatchford, pp. 532-5; Blanchard Gun Stock Factory vs. Darner, 1 Blatchford, pp. 258-275; Gibson vs. Harris, 1 Blatchford, pp. 167-170-171; Van Hook vs. Pendleton, 1 Blatchford, pp. 187-191.

I had prepared a brief with a view to address your Honor on the construction of the patent, but from what has transpired in the course of the trial, I deem it unnecessary to make any further remarks on that subject. The views that we take of the general features of the invention will be brought out in the remarks which it becomes my duty to submit to the Jury.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY: In addressing you on the facts which you are to determine—the issues between the plaintiffs and defendants—I will not trouble you with any remarks on the origin of matter, and its subserviency to the will and ingenuity of man; nor to the progress which civilization has made under the influence of inventive genius, nor on the wisdom of laws for the protection and encouragement of ingenious inventors, for you have eyes to read, ears to hear, minds to comprehend, and I presume sufficient of human curiosity to have investigated those matters to your entire satisfaction; and I presume that not one of you would be inclined to turn back the tide of civilization and the progress of utilitarianism, to go back to that savage state in which man depends upon unassisted nature alone to supply his wants, not to say those luxuries which have now become to him, by force of habit, necessaries of life. Besides, if I were to address you on that subject, I would fail to do so with that grace and elegance which belong to the classic mind of the distinguished advocate, Governor Seward, who addressed you yesterday. And as he did it better than I could presume to do, I will only ask you to substitute, throughout his remarks on that subject, the name of Sickles for that of Corliss, and his remarks will directly apply to our side of the question. For, methinks that in his zeal he seems to have forgot that we stand here to advocate the right of property in inventions, and that he stands to oppose that right. If there be any necessity in the law for encouragement and protection of inventions, that protection must go to the extent of securing to the ingenious inventor the full reward for his invention—to give him entire protection as against merely formal changes—for at least the term of fourteen years, during which his grant subsists by law, and that no infringer should be permitted, by a mere change of form ingeniously devised, to conceal from the eye its identity with the original, to evade the patent, and with impunity to take from the ingenious inventor the fruits of his hard labor and ingenuity.

And in this connection, permit me to remark that it is immaterial whether Mr. Corliss and Mr. Sickels be both natives of this State or natives of other States. It is immaterial from whence they come. They are here as men—one claiming the protection of his rights, and the other seeking to withhold them; and it matters not, in a question of justice submitted to the Court or to the jury, whether the individual claiming his rights and the individual resisting those rights be natives of this State or of any other. On a question of high justice, it is immaterial from what part of the world they may come. But as the counsel has chosen to allude to such a subject, permit me to say that here stands the inventor of this ingenious machine—created by his genius at a period in life when the young blood runs frolic in the veins, and seeks to drive youth into channels far other than those of usefulness. He, among the few of our youth, possesses the merit of having directed his mind, at that early age, while yet an apprentice, not to the gratification of the senses, but to the investigation of the laws which govern this stupendous engine, to develop its energies, and to improve them. That, I submit, is a source of greater merit than the fact of being born in the Empire State. But, as I said before, this is a case of strict right; and it is immaterial, so far as regards Justice, what may have been the antecedents of either of these parties. Certainly, it is a source of gratification in the performance of a duty—in the discharge of an act of justice—if we can, in strict right, know that at the same time we are conferring that right upon a meritorious individual; and that the inventor, in this case, is meritorious, you can best infer from the fact that he applied his mind to this subject in early boyhood, when yet an apprentice. It is not my intention, however, in speaking of his merits, to detract from those of Mr. Corliss. I mean not to cast reproach upon him. It is not my habit, for I do not see how it can subserve the ends of justice to excite prejudice against parties or against witnesses who may be brought to sustain the rights of parties. So far as regards the justice of this case, it is perfectly immaterial whether Mr. Corliss, in the construction of this engine, resorted intentionally to the evasion of the rights of Mr. Sickles, or whether he has fallen into the infringement by accident or by error of judgment. His errors of judgment and his errors of morality, are matters for which we are not responsible. He is as responsible to the law if he be an innocent infringer, as if he be a willful infringer; and it is not necessary, therefore, for the purpose of this case, to lead your minds into the supposition that Mr. Corliss, knowing full well the extensive use of Mr. Sickles' invention, sat down in his office, with all the appliances around him of a large and extensive establishment, and there planned out with premeditation a *transformation of Sickels'* apparatus, so that the principle—the substantial identity of Sickels' invention—might be concealed within an ingenious change of external form. It is enough for me to know and to show to your minds that by some means or other—*either by such as I have described, or by error* in judgment—he has, in planning this engine, embodied within it the substantial identity of Mr. Sickles' combination. In either event the plaintiffs in this case are entitled to a verdict, if you should be satisfied that he has embodied Sickels' invention in the construction of his engine.

The distinguished orator of Massachusetts, now no more, (Mr. Webster,) upon an important occasion in the Senate of the United States, after a long and protracted discussion on a great variety of subjects other than that really before the Senate, in rising to address that body, said: "When the mariner has been tossed in thick weather and upon an unknown sea, he naturally avails himself of the first pause in the storm, the first appearance of the sun, to take his latitude and see how far the elements have thrown him out of his true course. Following the prudence of the mariner, I call for the reading of the resolution." And, gentlemen, following the example, in a humble way, of that distinguished orator, I call for the reading of the issues which you are to determine. In the course of the last three weeks that you have patiently listened to the trial of this case, in its various stages, no doubt the question has frequently arisen in your minds, "What is all this confusion about?"—the state of the arts, the pretended invention of Mr. Hogg, used on the *South America*; the inventions of James Watt, in the past century, and a great variety of other subjects, when, in fact, the only questions submitted by the Court of Equity, to be determined by your judgment, are two simple questions that require only the production of Mr. Sickles' patent and the model of the defendant's apparatus.

Here is the first issue which you are to determine:

1. Whether or not the construction, arrangement, or combination of the apparatus used by the defendants for the more readily cutting off steam in working the steam engine, as charged by complainants in their bill, are substantially identical with the construction, arrangement, or combination of the apparatus described in and claimed by the complainants under the patent granted to F. E. Sickles, 20th May, 1842, for the more readily cutting off steam in the working the steam engine; and

2. Whether or not the construction and arrangement of the apparatus for preventing the slamming of the valves in closing, used by the defendants, as charged in the bill, are substantially identical with the construction and arrangement of the apparatus described in and claimed by the complainants under the aforesaid patent.

Now you will perceive that there is nothing here to be determined as to the time when Mr. Sickles made his invention; whether his claim be too broad; whether he has attempted to grasp what Jas. Watt invented, or whether he has only limited himself to certain trifling modifications of previous invention, so minute as to be beyond the power of the judicial microscope to detect. Nor is there any question as to whether an engine connected with a governor would regulate the speed of the engine more effectually than when working without a governor. *The sole question for you to determine after all this fuss,* is simply whether the defendants' machine, as far as relates *to the cutting off of steam, to use it expansively*, is substantially identical either in construction, in arrangement, or in combination, with the description in Sickels' patent. Whatever it may do beyond that is immaterial. The only question for you is, whether, in the cutting off of steam in Mr. Corliss' engine, he uses a construction, an arrangement or a combination which is substantially identical with the description in Mr. Sickles' patent.

And here is the second issue which you are to determine:

There is no question here as to whether Mr. Hogg or Mr. Sickels was the first inventor of that. You may find in the books a thousand things described just precisely like the one described in the patent, and like the one used by the defendants. That is immaterial to this issue. The Court of Equity has sent these issues here, and has reserved to itself the responsibility of determining all the questions relating to the patent. There it was presented, and met by both parties, and I have a very strong suspicion—I must beg to say a suspicion resting upon pretty sound reason—that these other issues have been determined by the Court of Equity, so far as regards the granting of an injunction against these defendants in favor of the complainants; and I have another very strong suspicion, and that is, that the counsel on the other side suspect very strongly the same thing. And that, for that reason, it has been their effort to introduce into the case a mass of matters which have not the remotest relevancy to the question which you are to determine. But they suspect that the Court of Equity has determined these other questions in our favor; and it is very desirable on their part to introduce all false issues here, with two purposes: To induce you, in the first place, to find a verdict for the defendants; and, failing in that, to raise such a cloud of confusion before your eyes, that all or some of you may fail to see the real questions that you are to determine.

Now, gentlemen, although the distinguished counsel told you yesterday that it was one of his objects to raise this question above all collateral subjects, I beg you to recall to mind what has transpired throughout this trial—how, single-handed, I have been obliged, step by step, to resist the repeated attempts of counsel on the other side to introduce all irrelevant matter. You were told, in the first place, that they desired to introduce the state of the Arts, with a view to show that Mr. Corliss had not borrowed anything from Mr. Sickles, but that he had received all his lights from James Watt, and that they really wanted to bring evidence from the books, to show from the state of the arts there developed that all that Mr. Corliss was using he had derived from that source, and nothing from Mr. Sickels. Well now, suppose they had succeeded in that. Suppose they had succeeded in satisfying you that everything which is found in Corliss' model is substantially identical with what is found in the description of James Watt's inventions, even supposing that everything that has been represented and described by James Watt is identical with what is described by Sickles in his patent. I will ask you, gentlemen, as men of reason, how would that help you in determining the issues which have been sent here for you to determine. The fact that Sickles' invention is like James Watt's, or that Corliss' is like James Watt's, does not prevent Corliss' from being substantially identical with Sickles', if it be really so. That is the whole question you have to determine. You cannot go back and say whether either of these be substantially identical with Watt's, because that does not advance you one step in the inquiry. You must, after all, come back to the questions sent here to be determined: Whether the defendants' apparatus, as far as regards the cutting off of steam and regulating the valves, is substantially identical with the two parts of the invention described in Sickles' patent.

It was for this reason that I wanted to exclude all this mass of matter; and you will remember, no doubt, that the Court, in admitting this evidence, carefully ruled that it could only be introduced as a means of throwing light upon the minds of the Jury, to enable them the better to comprehend the question; but that it could not in any degree affect the verdict you are to render, if it should turn out these things are proved to be substantially identical with Sickles'; because that issue the Court of Equity feels competent to decide, if it has not already decided it. When the learned counsel for the defence had assured you, in opening, that all these matters could be found in James Watt's inventions, except the magnificent invention made by Mr. Corliss, you may remember that there was not one word said about Mr. Hogg's testimony or Mr. Robinson's testimony, with reference to the apparatus used on the *South America*; and having succeeded in introducing a mass of matter, with a view to enlighten your minds as to the state of the arts from the books, the counsel then introduced the testimony of Mr. Robinson, to show that on board the *South America* there was an apparatus used for the purpose of tripping the valves and for arresting them. Well, one would suppose in view of the remarks that were made in urging the propriety of introducing that evidence, that the next thing you would hear would be the testimony of witnesses to show either the substantial identity of that apparatus with the defendants' or with the plaintiffs'. But no! Not only did they not produce one single jot of evidence on that subject, but when I undertook to examine Mr. Hogg as to the substantial identity, the counsel objected, on the ground that they had not produced Mr. Hogg as an expert. They took very good care to introduce this testimony after all the experts had been examined. Then what was this pretence as to showing the state of the arts? Has anything been manifested by their conduct that such was their intention? On the contrary, gentlemen, is it not perfectly manifest that what I intimated as their object at the time has been established by their conduct—that they introduced it here, to leave the impression upon your minds that Mr. Hogg, and not Sickles, was the original and first inventor of this device, that you might be thus induced to render a verdict in favor of the defendants, which would in another tribunal affect the rights of the plaintiffs, when, if you had been permitted to go into the whole case you might have found a verdict for the plaintiffs. That was their object, and their whole conduct shows that they could have had none other. I am compelled only to judge of their motives by their actions. This remarkable show of affection on the part of the defendants—this paternal care of our interests in introducing the state of the arts, lest we might make a broader claim than we could sustain—is very much like the affectionate embraces that are sometimes given in the forest by a certain animal whose embraces end in death. We want none of their protection. We feel willing and competent to sustain the rights of this patentee before the tribunal where it is; and if that tribunal had chosen to send that question here to be determined, we would have come prepared to meet the issues here, to your entire satisfaction. But having come here with our witnesses and our documentary evidence directed only to the issues as to the substantial identity of these two things, I objected to the introduction of evidence going to the origin of the invention, because I was here without the necessary evidence to uphold the rights of my client upon that subject; and hence the impropriety (if I may be pardoned such an expression,) of introducing a matter that could have no other effect than that of producing a prejudice in your minds—a prejudice which I hope has found no lodgment in the minds of this Jury.

Now, gentlemen, let me begin to analyze this case. Let me recall to mind all the promises that were made in the opening argument on the part of the defendants; how these promises have been fulfilled by the evidence, and how they have been sustained by the closing argument of the defence. I know of no better way of determining judicially a question of this kind but by such an analysis as that. You were first told that the steam-engine, at the time of Mr. Corliss' invention, was, after all, a very unruly and frolicsome boy, entirely without parental care, and running riot in all sorts of directions, playing havoc, I believe, in some instances; that by the invention of the application of the governor, the ingenious conception of Mr. Corliss, he had greatly economized fuel, and rendered the engine perfectly automatic; that he should, therefore be placed in one of the prominent niches in that monument which the pride and gratitude of England has raised to the memory of James Watt, as a tribute to his memory for the great benefits he has conferred upon Society. That George H. Corliss, after the rendition of your verdict, should occupy one of these prominent niches, and be considered one of the brothers of that master mind of England—be to be the James Watt of America! And poor Frederick Ellsworth Sickels! to sink into insignificance before this giant genius. Now, gentlemen, how has it turned out? Have you been satisfied, by the evidence relating to the state of the arts, that Mr. Corliss is the inventor of that great improvement? Have you been satisfied that Corliss, and not Sickles, is the man entitled to gratitude and to the palm of merit? Why, we have it in evidence, on the admission of one of their own witnesses, (Mr. Hibbard,) that prior to Mr. Corliss' invention the governor had been applied to the cut-off valves of steam-engines. And on the other hand, we have produced Mr. Renwick, whose knowledge in relation to this branch of the arts, if surpassed by any man, certainly is not much exceeded—a gentleman who was for many years Chief Examiner in the United States Patent Office, where it was his duty to investigate these matters; and who is now Inspector of Steam-engines and Steamboats for the port of New-York, and who for these reasons is to be presumed to know something of the history of inventions. He told you that certainly as far back as 1830, if not as far back as 1820, the combination of the governor with the cut-off valves of the steam-engines was a thing well known, and that many descriptions of these are contained in the books. Well, gentlemen, that does not look as if the state of the arts had made much progress in favor of the defendants.

A passage was read to you by the counsel in the opening argument, pointing out the great defect in the application of the governor to the throttle-valve, as a means of regulating, by reason of wiredrawing of steam, causing thereby a waste of power; and then, a little further on, he read a passage intimating the great object to be attained, if some discovery could be made by which the governor could be applied to the cut-off valves directly. Now I know my learned friend too well to believe that he intentionally omitted to read an important passage relating to that subject. I know the candor of his mind too well. What he said, he must have said by instruction from his client. But strange it is, that one versed in the history of the steam-engine, as we have a right to presume Mr. Corliss, should permit his counsel to read only so far as he did, when, by reading a little further, the whole glory which he was claiming would vanish into the air. And yet we find, by reading in Lardner, page 234, the following:

"The last degree of perfection has been"—(not is to be, gentlemen,)—"The last degree of perfection has been conferred on this principle, by connecting the governor with the mechanism by which the slide is moved, so that the governor, instead of acting on the throttle-valve, is made to act upon the slide. By this means, when by reason of any diminution of the resistance, the motion of the engine is accelerated, the balls of the governor diverging, shift the cam or lever which governs the slide, so that the steam is cut off after a shorter portion of the stroke, the expansive principle is brought into greater play, and the quantity of steam admitted to the cylinder at each stroke is diminished. If, on the other hand, the resistance to the machine be increased, so as to diminish the velocity of the engine, then the balls collapsing, the levers of the governor shift the cam which moves the slides, so as to increase the portion of the stroke made by the piston before the steam is cut off, and thereby to increase the amount of mechanical power developed in the cylinder at each stroke."—*Lardner on Steam-Engines*, p. 234.

There is a book printed in the year 1840, in London, *that is in extensive circulation among all the engineers* in that country, as well as in this, and yet in the year *1855 the defendants come here, claiming for Mr. Corliss* in the year 1849 the credit of having been the first to render the cut-off steam engine automatic, by the application of the governor directly to the cut-off valves.

Now, gentlemen, the question may arise in your minds, if so far back as 1840, according to this book, which does not give the date, and according to Mr. Renwick, 1830, or 1820, the governor had been applied to the cut-off valves, to render the regulation of the engine automatic, why is it that it has taken so long a time to get it into use, *and that since Mr. Corliss took out his patent in* 1849, it seems to have spread so far and gone into such extensive use. Well, gentlemen, I will tell you something that has not yet fully appeared in evidence, but which will be manifest to your reason, and needs not the testimony of witnesses. It requires but the investigation of reason to determine. You may remember that Mr. Renwick said that the application of the governor to the cut-off valves does not render the engine an automatic regulator. That remark may have appeared strange to you, in view of all that you have heard, and in view of the extensive knowledge of that gentleman in this branch of the arts. But I will now explain to you why it is that his remark is correct. You will perceive that the governor depends, for the motion of the balls, upon the velocity of the engine. The balls cannot rise higher unless the engine goes faster, nor can they descend lower unless the engine goes slower. It is by a positive law of mechanics that that result takes place. The centrifugal force developed at a certain velocity tends to throw off the balls in tangent lines, while they are arrested by their gravity, and being connected with a rotating shaft, they revolve in a circular orbit about the shaft, and are kept suspended between the two opposing forces—the centrifugal and gravitating. They remain suspended at a given height, depending upon their weight and velocity. Now, these weights are connected with the apparatus which determines the point at which the engine should cut off the steam; and when these balls are thrown far out, the engine must cut off short, and when they are low, the engine must cut off long. There is no escaping from the conclusion. It is a self-evident proposition. Now, then, when the load upon the engine is increased, it is necessary to cut off long, so that the amount of power thrown into the cylinder shall be proportionably great, or rather great in proportion to the increased load which the engine has to carry; and at the very time that you want this increased power to perform this increased amount of duty, you want also to keep up the velocity of the engine; because power is made up of pressure and motion, and as you take from the velocity of the engine, you necessarily reduce its power. The pressure may be increased, but the amount of power will be reduced exactly in the ratio of the reducing velocity. Under these circumstances, when the engine is required to do more work, and for that purpose receives more steam, it is actually made to go slower, and is therefore rendered incapable of doing the full amount of work which it otherwise would perform if it could take the increased amount of steam at the same velocity which it had before. Now, that is a difficulty inherent in the mechanical structure and combination of the Corliss engine. It is inherent in the very nature of a combination of the fly-ball governor with the cut-off valves. It is, in other words, a machine which comes in to arrest the progress of the evil, but not to cure it, much less to anticipate and prevent it. If we could go one step further than the present state of the arts, and communicate to this mass of organized matter sentient powers, that it might anticipate the load which it would have to bear, then the engine would be an automatic regulator. But as wood and iron cannot see or hear, but can only feel, why, then, we cannot, so far as our ingenuity or capacity has gone, conceive of a mode which will adapt the power of the engine to the amount of work that it may be required to perform. That is the reason why the application of the governor to cut-off valves is not an automatic governor or regulator.

But how is it with the hand-adjustable cut-off? The Engineer controls and regulates it. Yes, one of that class of individuals whom the learned counsel has spoken of as "vicious" and "indolent," forgetting all the while that under any circumstances, such a one must have charge of the engine and watch it, together with the boilers, and that if you trust to him the boiler that may blow you up, why not trust the regulation of the engine to him, if he can do it better? I will now show you how the Engineer can do it better. Take an iron rolling-mill as an example. When the engine is merely working the rollers, and not rolling iron, it takes very little power to carry the engine; but the moment the mass of iron is presented to the rollers, then the resistance increases rapidly, and the engine is incapable of overcoming it, unless more steam is applied by shifting the cut-off. The governor cannot see when the ball of iron is coming to the rollers; but the engineer, standing by the adjustable slide of his engine, or the handle of the throttle-valve, watches with his eye the furnace man as he is bearing the ball of iron to the rollers; and, taking sufficient time, shifts the cut-off to give the amount of steam to the engine to increase its power, that it may meet the new emergency and discharge its duty. The balls of the governor cannot do this. The moment the mass of iron gets to the rollers and begins to increase the resistance, the engine begins to fall and reduce its velocity, and the governor-balls descend, by reason of the reduced velocity of the engine. The engine takes more steam, but still it has lost its momentum, its energy to meet the new demand, and it fails to perform the entire duty which is required of it. It is for this reason that the application of the governor to cut-off valves has not been so general or extensively used; and probably it is for that reason that Mr. Sickles, when he invented his adjustable cut-off, knowing that the governor had been applied to the throttle-valve, and did not answer all the purposes of regulation that were required of it—it is probably for that reason that he did not take the trouble of stating it in his specification. I pray you to observe that it must be obvious to any engineer who has seen the fly-ball governor applied to the spindle of throttle-valves, that all that he has to do is to combine the governor with the adjustable slide of Sickles' cut-off to shift the point of the cut-off, precisely as it was applied to the throttle-valve. That is all that was required to be done after Sickles' invention was made. Yes, simply to shift the governor from the handle of the throttle-valve and apply it to the adjustable slide which determines the point of cut-off. Sickles did not mention this, taking it for granted that those who wanted to apply the ball-governor, would know how to do it without [illegible] them how. It may be said that Mr. Corliss has made this connection in such a manner as to be more sensitive, by reason of introducing the sliding bar, with its wedges, to act upon the stops, and prevent the reaction of the latching apparatus upon the balls of the governor, which are said to be so extremely sensitive that they "vibrate twice in every revolution," notwithstanding the engine moves with the same velocity, and the balls cannot shift without a change in the velocity of the engine. This remarkable property of shifting itself I do not exactly understand, nor the process of reason by which this conclusion is reached, but it has been stated here, and I do not think it sufficiently important to demonstrate its fallacy. If the fly-ball governor, heretofore, has had power enough to control the throttle-valve, as all the books tell you, certain it is that it must have power enough to shift the adjustable piece in Sickles' cut-off, and adjust it to the demands of the velocity of the engine.

A curious hypothesis [illegible] in the opening [illegible] that, to effect this important object of the application of the governor, Mr. Corliss had to set to work and study out, and by his genius invent the new arrangement of wrist-plate and valve gear to effect the disconnection of the valves by the adjustment of the governor.

Now, gentlemen, to one unaccustomed to the investigation of these matters, as that [illegible] may have looked plausible, and when I objected to the introduction of the Corliss' patents in evidence, I was struck with a remark made by the Court, that it was proper to introduce these patents in evidence, because if it could be shown that with a view to apply the governor to regulate the point of cut-off, it was necessary to invent a new kind of valve-gear never before known, that would be a circumstance going to prove that Mr. Corliss had not borrowed his apparatus from Sickles, that he had not borrowed the principle of Sickles' invention. That struck my mind as presenting a field for investigation; and as I knew from having read the patents that such was not the case, of course I felt easy for the rights of my client.

Now, then, the defendants have put us in possession of the most effectual means of proving that the statement made in the opening argument was not correct, but might lead to misapprehension.

The patent granted to Corliss, in 1849, has been put in evidence. That patent was granted among other things for this very valve-gear operating by the wrist-plate; and, also, for the application of the governor as a means of controlling and adjusting the cut-off; [illegible] if anywhere the necessity for that sort of valve-gear as a means of forming the connection between the cut-off valves and the governor could appear, it certainly ought to appear in the patent taken out by him for such a connection.

Here, gentlemen, (referring to drawing [illegible]) is the governor; here the far-famed wrist-plate, with its four connecting rods, each connecting with its appropriate valve, but not carrying hooks or catches upon their ends to engage and disengage the valves to trip them, but working a rocking shaft by a direct connection, and that communicating motion by a section to a horizontal slide upon which horizontal slide are attached the catches, which are engaged and disengaged by a spiral cam on the shaft of the governor. What became of the pretence that there was a necessity for inventing a special and delicate valve-gear to effect the combination of the governor with the cut-off? Was there ever a pretence so completely annihilated by the testimony produced by the party asserting it? Gentlemen, I wish you particularly to observe this, because in my humble judgment it is very important to that branch of the subject to which his Honor alluded, as to the propriety of introducing those patents in evidence. There can be no pretence that this kind of valve-gear was invented for the purpose of effecting a combination of the governor with the cut-off valves, for we have it in Mr. Corliss' words. Let us see what he says on this subject in the written description of his patent, which shows the real purpose of this wrist-plate and its connections.

"In that class of steam engines in which the steam and exhaust ports of the cylinder are opened and closed by slide valves, whenever the valves close the ports, the [illegible] presses them upon their seats with its full force, and they cannot be moved without the expenditure of a considerable amount of power; but when the valves do not completely close their ports, the steam presses upon both sides of them and does not tend to hold them to their seats, and at such times the valves can be moved with a small exertion of force. *When a valve has closed its port its office is performed.*"

I want you, in another connection, when we come to another part of the case as to the necessity of the valves passing beyond its port, to bear this expression in mind. You may remember I put some questions to the witnesses, to know whether there was any necessity for *carrying the valve any further than just to close the port*, and Mr. Hibbard, Mr. Stillman and Mr. Bryant talked about the valve "sweeping over its port, in closing," as a great merit of this valve gear. They did not say you could not close the port with other valve gear, but that *this mode of closing* was peculiar, and that it was of great advantage. Now Mr. Corliss says:

"*When the valve has closed its port, its office is performed.*"

Now we come to the gist of this thing:

"*And hence the force exerted in any movement of it, while the port remains closed, is wholly lost.*"

Common sense tells us so. The port of passage for the steam is to be closed, and when that is done it is sufficient; and as it requires more power to move the valve after the port is shut than when it is open, it is unreasonable to suppose that moving the valve after the port is closed is wasteful of the power of the engine. That is just what is avoided by the use of puppet-valves, and that is the reason why our *engineers have always advocated the superiority of the* puppet valve over the slide-valve, because it is only opened when required, and moves no further than is necessary to shut and open; and all the rest of the time stands still. Now, then, the question arises, why did Mr. Corliss contrive this wrist-plate and valve-gear? You will perceive that he clearly admits that when the valve is shut there is an end of its duty, and all that it moves beyond is a waste of power. Such are his own words. That class of engines that he meant to improve were English engines, in which the slide-valves of each end are connected together, and the one cannot move without moving the other. And as one is to be opened while the other is shut, the two being connected together, the one must be moved while its port is closed, to permit the other to move while its port is being opened; and Mr. Corliss' object was not to make them open faster or slower, or make them go over their ports further than necessary to close them, but by the position of the wrists on this plate—by the juxtaposition of the four wrists on the one plate, and vibrating on the one axis, each wrist operating its appropriate valve—to reduce to the minimum the motion to be communicated to the valve during the time it is closed, while the motion to be imparted to the opposite valve should be at the same time at its maximum, and thus give a greatest amount of motion during the time of opening, and the least amount during the time the port is closed, and vice versa. Such was the whole purpose of this valve-gear, fully developed by Mr. Corliss in his patent—a purpose confirmed by reason and sanctioned by his practice; and it is only an improvement on that class of engines in which the valves on the opposite ends of the cylinder are connected together and move simultaneously; and it has nothing to do with that class of engines in which the valves are disconnected and moved by independent mechanism; because then you can stop the valves when the ports are closed, and let them remain in a state of rest until it is required to open them again, as is the case with the Lenard slides, invented in England, and as is the case also with puppet-valves. Now it may be said that this is but one of the purposes. Let us ascertain by reading the declaration of invention given in his specification. He says:

"Now it is customary in this class of engines to connect the valves rigidly, so that when one is moved the other is forced to move with it to the same extent; the closed valve is therefore moved with the opening one, and consequently the whole amount of force consumed in moving it while closed is [illegible] the loss of power, and at the same time to retain the advantages which result from the connection of the valves, is the object of the first part of my invention, which consists in [illegible] each of the steam and exhaust valves of an engine independently, by means of one crank-wrist of a series, which are all attached to a common disc or wrist-plate, or other equivalent device, which is [illegible] and moved by a rocking-shaft."

You will perceive that there is not one word from the beginning to the end of the specification which looks to the connection or disconnection of the valves by these instruments. But there is another thing in this connection, gentlemen, which you will [illegible] the defendants in rather an absurd light. The pretence throughout was that this valve gear operated by the wrist-plate was invented by Mr. Corliss specially to operate the cut-off—the trip cut-off, in which the valve is closed by a falling weight instead of a positive mechanical movement, letting down the valve by reversed motion of the mechanism that opens it, giving accelerated motion to that mechanism during the return motion. Well, Sickles' invention introduced for the first time the idea of breaking the connection between the valve and the mechanism which opens it, that the valve may be closed by the force of gravity, while this mechanism continues in its regular course to complete its motion, and come back to reengage the valve. That is the character which distinguishes the drop cut-off from all others. You cannot draw the distinction presented by the learned counsel, that Corliss and Sickles' plans are different because one is closed by *weight*, the other by *gravity*. As if there could be *gravity* (except in the human countenance) without *weight*. But to return to the distinction between drop cut-off valves and all others. So long as that principle of cutting off by the force of a dropping weight is employed, the wrist-plate valve-gear of Corliss only continues to carry out the purposes defined by his patent, in relation to the exhaust valves and not in relation to the steam valves; and this must be so, because the steam valves, for the purpose of being closed, are detached from the valve-gear, and therefore are only operated by the valve-gear in the opening, and not in the closing. This valve-gear does not operate the steam valves after they are cut loose from it; it applies only to the exhaust valves, they being constantly in motion; and what he says about the reduction of the motion, about the dead centre of the wrists on the plate, becomes important only in that connection, but has nothing to do whatever with cut-off steam valves. And yet, with this fact presented by Corliss' patent, that he had invented the wrist-plate valve-gear for a purpose wholly disconnected from, and having no relation to a cut-off in which the valves are closed, when disconnected from the valve gear by the force of a falling weight, defendants attempted to sustain the plea of non-infringement, on the ground that Corliss' valve-gear and wrist-plate were invented specially to make a sensitive trip cut-off. And this was followed by the grave announcement that the defendants' were closed by *weight*, the plaintiffs' by *gravity*.

We will pass to another declaration made by the defence, viz.: that Corliss' invention of the valve-gear was necessary to the application of the governor as a means of regulating the engine, because of the construction, and that the governor could not be applied to Sickles' cut-off, on account of the great amount of power required to disengage the valves, which would re-act on the governor and fail to indicate. I wish, in this connection, to recall to your minds the state of the evidence. I have not time to read extracts from it in confirmation of what I assert, but will trust to your recollection [illegible]. After the experts called by the plaintiffs had been examined, and had testified and explained that there was no difficulty in applying the governor to Sickles' cut-off, to render the adjustable piece self-adjusting by the governor, and in view of what must be obvious to all that by connecting the governor with the sliding adjustable [illegible] in Sickles' arrangement by the same connection as it is combined with the adjustable stops in the defendants' [illegible], and, notwithstanding, our experts had testified that, and that if Corliss had simply desired to combine the governor with the adjustable cut-off valves, he could have done it by direct communication with Sickles' adjustable [illegible] piece, instead of inventing the valve gear which he patented, the three experts produced by the defendants, Messrs. Hibbard, Bryant and Stillman, losing sight of their own reports, and taking [illegible] from interested parties, suffered themselves to be put upon that stand and testify that this thing could not be done. Mr. Hibbard, brought here all the way from Boston, to instruct the Jury as to the [illegible] commenced with that [illegible] may remember how I had to chase him step by step [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Finally, you may remember that, step by step, I compelled him to retrace his steps, until finally he was forced to admit that there was no essential difference in the specifications of either the plaintiff or the defendant's mechanism for tripping the valves. It was with great reluctance, but finally he did it. Mr. Bryant was then brought up, and he having one been down with the concert of his die leader, conceived a mode of defence which was supposed him in advocating the self same [illegible] delivery. His mind was big with the recollection of the volumes of sound thrown out by the defective dampers of some fair dames passing over the keys of a piano, and his fertile imagination at once suggested the delicacy of the lever action, as demonstrated in that experiment; but, alas, he too had to yield the point and admit that substantially the two were equally sensitive, and that the one could accomplish the purposes as well as the other; although to apply the governor to this way to Sickles' case, it would be an invention.

He argued to say that it would be an independent invention, but he was not permitted to rest on this excuse, and finally had to admit that it would be an invention complicated. I do not care about Corliss having a patent for his valve improvement, that few effect to give the real invention because he has [illegible] Mr. Bryant having admitted his error, as Mr. Hubard had before, both having failed to sustain the views prescribed by my learned friend in his opening, as to the necessity of Corliss' valve-gear, and its delicacy of detachment, to allow the application of the governor, Mr. Stillman, the champion of the Novelty Works, was then put upon the stand. His influence, and that of his mammoth establishment, was to take you by storm. This establishment had built engines, and had followed you, by the thousand, and of all varieties, that therefore you were to swallow down his views and conform to the [illegible] without looking at them.

The time and air of confidence with which Mr. Stillman [illegible] would have daunted a man of weak nerves, but fortunately I am not timid, and with that confidence I know that the defendants' witness, Mr. Stillman, [illegible] the power to disengage the catches was affected by the centrifugal derived power from the engine, while in Sickels' it must be affected by the governor. Now, Mr. Stillman no doubt at first thought it was so, like a great many other mistakes that he has made in his examination, but which have never come to light. But it was a mistake that affected the rights of my clients, and I had no right to be charitable. It was my duty, my sacred duty, however high may be his standing as an engineer, or however may be the reputation of his establishment, to show his error, for the rights of parties are not to be sacrificed by erroneous views, let them come from whom high station they may. By degrees I had to make him admit his error, and the manner in [illegible] that on the first question I put to him he did not immediately detect his fallacy, and admit that he was wrong. He must then they would have done so but for the important fact that his establishment possessed a patent for a cut-off; and if he had, in his testimony, [illegible] Sickles' cut-off too highly, persons, when giving orders for engines at the Novelty Works, probably would have directed Sickles' cut-off to be applied to the machinery instead of their own, and he would have to pay a premium for the privilege of using Sickles' improvement. It is a fact to be deplored, gentlemen, that personal interests have such influences upon the judgment and motives of men, and however humiliating to human pride, yet it behoves us to meet it as we find it. We are all more or less subject to these influences, although in flatter cases than we are not. Personal interest is constantly swerving the conscience from its path of rectitude, and when we think that we have acted honestly and justly we are very fellow-men, on reflection it frequently turns out that such is not the case. It is that part of influence that caused this witness in his testimony, or also, with the experience in mechanics, he would have known, on the first presentation of the question to him, that he had committed an error of judgment, and then it would have been creditable in him to have admitted his error, for to err is human we all liable.

[illegible] to show that the eccentric moves the steam valves, it must exert the power which effects this [illegible]. The adjustable stop, whether it be held by a screw, as in Sickles' patent, or by the governor, merely [illegible] a resistance to that disengagement, and the amount of that resistance which will be required in either case is measured exactly by the amount of power to provide that is sustained upon the catch at the time of the disengagement. It is a simple mechanical proposition, familiarly known, and which requires no depth of learning to comprehend. The lever of the engine moves the catch which is to be disengaged; the governor, when applied to other arrangements, holds the detachment that releases and causes the liberation of the catch, and just exactly the amount of power which is required to disengage the catch is the amount of resistance which the governor must present. If you interpose a wedge, lever or other mechanical power of sufficient proportions, the force of the governor will not be required to perform the duty of the catch. The defendants claim that the eccentric parts moved by the eccentric deriving power from the engine, while in Sickels' it must be effected by the governor. Now, Mr. Stillman no doubt at first thought it was so, like a great many other mistakes that he has made in his examination, but which have never come to light. But it was a mistake that affected the rights of my clients, and I had no right to be charitable. It was my duty, my sacred duty, however high may be his standing as an engineer, or whatever may be the reputation of his establishment, to show his error, for the rights of parties are not to be sacrificed by erroneous views, let them come from whom high station they may. By degrees I had to make him admit his error, and the manner in which he [illegible] that on the first question I put to him he did not immediately detect his fallacy, and admit that he was wrong. He must then they would have done so but for the important fact that his establishment possessed a patent for a cut-off; and if he had, in his testimony, [illegible] Sickles' cut-off too highly, persons, when giving orders for engines at the Novelty Works, probably would have directed Sickles' cut-off to be applied to the machinery instead of their own, and he would have to pay a premium for the privilege of using Sickles' improvement. It is a fact to be deplored, gentlemen, that personal interests have such influences upon the judgment and motives of men, and however humiliating to human pride, yet it behoves us to meet it as we find it. We are all more or less subject to these influences, although in flatter cases than we are not. Personal interest is constantly swerving the conscience from its path of rectitude, and when we think that we have acted honestly and justly we are very fellow-men, on reflection it frequently turns out that such is not the case. It is that part of influence that caused this witness in his testimony, or also, with the experience in mechanics, he would have known, on the first presentation of the question to him, that he had committed an error of judgment, and then it would have been creditable in him to have admitted his error, for to err is human we all liable.

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[illegible]

...complishment of the same purpose by substantially the same means; using simply modifications of the ... [illegible] ... patent by a substance of the [illegible]. I feel convinced that you will find throughout that there is substantially the same combination, and a perfect similitude in the offices performed by the several elements of the combination; that without the performance of these several functions the result could not be attained; and that the patent clearly goes to the accomplishment of the two purposes, of tripping the valves of steam-engines, that they may be closed by the force of gravity, in contradistinction to other cut-offs; and preventing the violence of the blow by the checking fluid; and that you will also find that it is difficult for the ingenuity of man to conceive how the valve can be tripped from its mechanism without the employment of a combination between the lifter of a valve-gear and the stem of the valve, by means of a latch, whether it be a spring-latch, a weighted or lever-latch, to disconnect itself and permit the reconnection at a proper time. And that the valve cannot be closed with the velocity of a falling weight and gradually arrested at the end of its motion without shock or injury, without the use of a plunger, working in a vessel containing a fluid which escapes freely from under the plunger, until towards the end of its descent it gradually closes an aperture to prevent the escape of the fluid, which then becomes the resisting medium. You will perceive, gentlemen, that if the modifications of form made by the defendants fail to be considered by you to be an infringement—to be substantially identical with the plaintiffs', it will be impossible to tell where substantial identity can be found in the mere change of form, and that there will be no substantial protection for the right of property in inventions; and Mr. Sickles, who has now nearly reached the expiration of the term of his patent—who has wasted the flower of his youth in the development of this useful invention—will find that he has been expending the energies of his youth in vain, and that his life will have been spent in enriching others, while his invention has but impoverished him.

Do justice between these parties, without favor and without prejudice; and I cannot but retire from you with a perfect confidence that you will come to no other result than that, in both parts of this invention, the defendants' is substantially identical with the plaintiffs'. I thank you, gentlemen, for your patient attention.

State Teachers' Association of New-Jersey.

E——, Monday, Jan. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association held its first annual meeting at Trenton on the 18th and 19th instant. ROBT. L. COOKE, Esq., of Bloomfield, Essex County, President of the Association, opened the meeting with an address in the Assembly Chamber. His theme was the duty of the State to educate her citizens—that education must be thorough, comprehensive, practical, methodical—to be attained through a proper and liberal provision—a proper gradation of schools—an efficient public head.

After the address, JOHN T. CLARK, of New-Brunswick, made an earnest plea for a State Normal School.

On Friday morning the meeting was resumed in the Academy. Reports and addresses were made on the establishment by law of County Associations of Teachers, who should have the right of appointing County examiners, by JOHN B. THOMPSON, of Flemington,—(a memorial to the Legislature adopted,)—upon an educational journal, by DAVID COLE, of Trenton; upon an increase of salary of the State Superintendent, by J. SANFORD SMITH, of Newark; on Teachers' Institutes, by Dr. C. C. HOAGLAND, of Somerset.

The Association last year offered a premium of twenty dollars for the best Essay on the necessity and means of improving the Common Schools of New-Jersey. The President from the Committee of Award announced Mr. JOHN T. CLARK as the successful competitor; (the State Superintendent gave the premium.) Mr. CLARK read his Essay, and measures were taken to have it published.

A memorial signed by all teachers present was adopted, asking for a commission to revise and codify the school laws, and to authorize the State Superintendent to purchase "Webster, Unabridged," for every school district in the State. A report was also made in favor of appointing an Agent of the Association to visit all parts of the State and endeavor to enlist teachers in its general objects, and circulate educational periodicals. Dr. HOAGLAND was appointed the agent, at a salary of $1,000 a year.

Friday evening, a large audience listened with great pleasure and profit to the Hon. H. BARNARD, of Hartford, after which enthusiastic addresses were made by Gov. PRICE, Senator SWAIN, Messrs. DIVERTY, VANDEVENTER and HOAGLAND, of the Assembly, and Messrs. COLE, PECKHAM, J. S. SMITH, CLARK, WOODARD, DAGGETT, and others of the Association. The State Superintendent was present through all the meetings, and took an elevated and encouraging position in its affairs. It was the best educational meeting ever held in New-Jersey—so said a gentleman for twenty years connected with every educational movement and meeting within that time.

R. S. D.

NEW-YORK CITY.

FORESTS.

Paper Read before the Geographical Society.

At the regular meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society, on Thursday evening, a paper from Mr. GEO. SCHROETER, on Forests—their distribution and influence on civilization, was read by the President, Dr. HAWKS.

The paper was illustrated by a map, showing two belts of forest across the globe, one in the north temperature, and one in the torrid zone. The northern belt commencing at the western shore of the Pacific, covers two-thirds of the breadth of Siberia, and extends from the Pacific to the shores of Norway. A southern branch runs down across Poland into European Turkey, and stretches over the Caucasus, the Alps, the Appenines and the Pyrenees. It appears, too, in Africa on the Atlas range in Barbary. On this Continent it reappears throughout the Eastern United States and Canada, and is found on the slopes of the Rocky Mountains, and thence westward to the Pacific. The torrid belt covers India, the islands beyond, a belt across Africa below the Desert of Sahara, and in America from the Steppes of Buenos Ayres to the Plains of Mexico. Traces of a south temperate belt are found in New-Zealand, Van Dieman's Land, Madagascar, Southern Africa, and Patagonia. The northern zone is characterized by a preponderance of pines, beeches, oaks, and the like, while the tropical zone shows an infinite number of palms, mangroves, myrtles, ferns and reeds, developed to the size of trees—all characterized by large, beautifully shaped leaves, and woven together by countless parasites. The southern belt has trees analagous to those of the northern but only analagous. It has not oaks, beeches or pines, but trees corresponding to these, and it is a remarkable fact that none of them give much shade or shelter.

The species which mark the temperate zone are exclusive, and are not generally found together, while in the torrid zone all varieties embrace each other in perfect harmony.

The great fucus banks which are in some portions of the ocean so thick as even to obstruct navigation, seem to be but a continuation of these belts across the oceans. They are genuine forests, for it can scarcely be a misuse of the word to call sea weeds two hundred feet long, trees. A remarkable bank of this sort is found on the southern and western coasts of Patagonia, belonging to the southern zone. The northern zone is found in beds just south of Iceland and Greenland. Of the countries destitute of forests, beside the polar regions, there is a broad belt extending across China, Central Asia, Persia, Arabia, Egypt, Sahara, southwestern Europe, and it is prolonged in the deserts and prairies of the United States and the table lands of Mexico. Another belt, south of the equator, comprises a great portion of Australia, Southern Africa, and the llanos of South America. Some of these countries probably never were wooded, but of Persia, Syria, Greece, and Northern Africa, we have historical proof that when they stood at the summit of civilization, they were well covered with forests. We know this also of the plateau of Mexico. Civilization uses a vast amount of wood, although for many purposes it is being fast superseded; but it is not the necessary use of wood that is sweeping away the forests of the United States, so much as its wanton destruction. We should look to the consequences of this. Palestine, once well-wooded and cultivated, is now a desert—the haunt of Bedouins; Greece in her palmy days the land of [illegible] is now a desolate waste; Persia and Babylonia, the cradles of civilization, are now covered beneath the sand of deserts, produced by the eradication of their forests. It is comparatively easy to eradicate the forests of the North, as they are of a gregarious order—one class succeeding another; but the tropical forests, composed of innumerable varieties, growing together in the most Democratic union and equality, are never eradicated. Even in Hindostan all its many millions of population have never been able to conquer the phoenix-life of its tropical vegetation. Forests act as regulators, preserving snow and rain from melting and evaporation, and producing a regularity in the flow of rivers draining them. When they disappear, thunder storms become less frequent and heavier, the snow melts in the first warm days of Spring, causing freshets, and in the Fall the rivers dry up and *cease to be navigable. These freshets and droughts* also produce the malaria which is the scourge of Western bottom lands. Forests, although they are at first an obstacle to civilization, soon become necessary to its continuance. Our rivers not having their sources above the snow line are dependent on forests for their supply of water, and it is essential to the future prosperity of the country that they should be preserved.

Forests put the stamp of their own character upon the poetry and philosophy of nations. The Hindu, overpowered by the luxuriance of Indian vegetation, lives a passive life and adopts a dreamy, speculative philosophy. In Germany and England the universal oak has become sacred, and has created a Gothic architecture in its own image, and many a lay of the merry green woods. Is not Robin Hood connected with Sherwood, and the PERCYS with the forests of Cheviot? Far different is the character of the Scandinavian! He lives beneath the sombre, majestic pines, and his poetry and mythology have formed themselves after the same bold pattern. The Slavic race has chosen the lime-tree, (although in some old Russian songs the Oaks of Kiew are celebrated;) and the lime-tree has given name not only to the German City of Leipsig, but also to a Panslavic secret society, the *Lipa Slovanska* or Slavian Linden.

[Communicated.]

INHALATION.

Dr. Hunter on Enlargement of the Tonsils and Uvula—Note on Inhalation—Letter from Dr. J. M. Peak, of Cooperstown.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my last letter I described the proper treatment of Sore Throat, popularly known as "BRONCHITIS." I now come to speak of the evils arising from chronic enlargements of the tonsils and uvula.

OF THE TONSILS.

These glands, which are situated at each side of the entrance into the throat or fauces, are extremely liable to inflammation from slight causes, the common name for which is "QUINSY." The immediate consequence of repeated attacks of QUINSY is a hardening and enlargement of the tonsil glands. On looking into the throat, when both tonsils are enlarged, they may be seen narrowing, and almost closing up the passage to the fauces, and appearing precisely like two great balls of flesh jutting out from each side. The surface of the glands, under these circumstances, is rough and uneven, giving the appearance of several coverings, the outer ones being so broken and fissured as to allow the parts beneath to be seen through the irregular openings. Sometimes one of the tonsils only is enlarged, though more frequently both.

The effects produced by enlarged tonsils on the general health are most serious. The articulation becomes imperfect—the speech being thick and guttural. In the child, if the enlarged tonsils are allowed to remain for several years, the defect in the speech becomes permanent. Often the enlarged glands press upon the entrance of the eustachian tubes, leading from the upper part of the throat to the ear, and, by closing them up, cause deafness. They act as a constant source of irritation to the mucous membrane of the fauces, rendering the person extremely liable to sore throat, and to fresh attacks of Quinsy. They interfere with the freedom of breathing, by obstructing the entrance into the windpipe, and thus lay the foundation of disease within the lungs. Ulceration of the Epiglottis and Chronic Laryngitis are also common consequences of the irritation produced by enlarged tonsils.

OF THE UVULA.

As a consequence of attacks of Quinsy or sore-throat the uvula becomes elongated to such a degree as to hang down upon the root of the tongue, keeping up a constant irritation, and disposition to cough, with a desire to swallow. When you see a person suffering from any affection of the throat, close the lips every few seconds, and make attempts to swallow, you may decide, with almost certainty, that he has either enlarged tonsils or elongated uvula. It is quite useless to make applications to an inflamed throat while the uvula is allowed to hang dangling about the pharynx. And it is surprising how much, not only the comfort, but the health also, is interfered with by this simple affection. I have known a robust and healthy man to lose, in a few months, thirty pounds of flesh, while his friends have supposed him rapidly falling into an incurable decline. The removal of the uvula, and exercise in the open air, without a grain of medicine, restored him again to health in a few weeks.

TREATMENT.

In the treatment of these affections there is but one course to pursue. The enlarged and indurated parts must be removed. The operation of removing the uvula is performed as follows:

The uvula is held about its middle, with a pair of long, slender forceps, slightly curved at the end. By this instrument, it is drawn gently downward and forward, and then, with one stroke of the scissors, it is cut off high up. There is no inconvenience to be apprehended from the removal of the entire part, though it is not necessary to remove more than one-half. No hemorrhage, beyond a few drops of blood, follows, and in a day or two the part is healed. It is not necessary, in this case, to make any applications. Once removed, the uvula is not reproduced—the relief is immediate and radical.

The removal of the tonsil, though a very simple operation, requires more care. Some persons prefer a knife having a probe point, and a pair of strong forceps; others, some of the various *tonsil instruments*; and I can conceive no sufficient reason, except a vain display of dexterity, for preferring the former to the latter. It is all very well when the patient is an adult, and has nerve sufficient to enable him to bear the parade of surgery; but, for my own part, I prefer a union of safety and celerity, both of which are attained much more certainly by a good instrument than by the knife and forceps. The instrument most approved of by myself is one having an open circular blade, protected by a ring of steel, with a simple, straight *stiletto*, to fix the tonsil. Having passed the tonsil through the ring, the *stiletto* is pressed down, and the blade drawn up, at the same moment dividing that part of the tonsil which is passed through the ring. The whole is so carefully guarded that a child may close its mouth, and even bite upon the instrument, without incurring the least danger of injury. The pain attendant on the operation is not worth mentioning, and the whole occupies only a few seconds.

In my next letter I will consider the proper treatment of "Laryngitis," commonly known as "Clergyman's Sore-Throat."

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
No. 828 Broadway, New-York, Jan. 26, 1855.

NOTE ON INHALATION.

I claim for myself, without fear of contradiction, the honor of having first brought the subject of Inhalation before the people of this country, in fair and open discussion. I have stepped aside from the ranks of my profession, to make known through the press, my views and experience on the subject. I have identified myself with its advocacy. It will therefore be easily understood with what solicitude I regard its advancement in public estimation;—and how desirous I am to see it saved from those pretensions, and that empiricism, which invariably follow close upon the heels of any important medical announcement in this as in other countries.

My attention has just been called to a communication from a "Dr. SANDERS," in yesterday's TIMES, calculated, as I conceive, to convey erroneous impressions to the public, regarding Inhalation. I trust, therefore, I shall be pardoned for deviating from my subject, to set the public right on one or two points, on which they might otherwise be led into error. When I began the advocacy of Inhalation through the press, I was, of course, under the necessity of contending with the "old practice," in its united opposition, and in its success. If I ever used strong language, it was with the feelings of one who argues warmly with his *Alma Mater*. I might very naturally have expected to meet with professional opposition. But so far from it, I have, from my first debut in this country, nearly five years since, met with the cordial cooperation and hearty good will of almost every medical man with whom I have [illegible] changed views on the subject. And there is scarcely a day that I do not receive letters from my professional brethren throughout the country, earnestly inquiring into the practical application of my system, and lending in the highest terms my advocacy of it. I therefore speak of them as they are "neither extremes nor yet down right in malice." I have found them liberal in their support—generous in their approval—and practicable in their cooperation. It is with regret, therefore, that I see physicians represented as more than other class of professional men, the most illiberal and unwilling to extend support and sympathy to those who claim to have made medical discoveries. And as to the subject of "inhalation"—in which I have been the pioneer—I have experienced from them, as we became acquainted, the kindest cordiality. I must deprecate such an assertion as wholly unfounded. In no single instance have I seen the "unmanly assaults and invidious sneers" *spoken of; nor have I ever heard the ominous words* "Humbug!" "Quackery!" "Innovation!" applied to the treatment. If parties, by absurd pretensions—by miserable imitations—by libellous and "unmanly" impositions against a system they copy as closely as they can, while they attempt to give their work an air of originality—if such, I say, bring upon themselves such "ominous" cognomens, justice to others would dictate the propriety of informing the public that these terms are only applied to "Alcoholic Extracts," and "no medicines into the stomach"—and "sold at so much the package." From the first, my earnest desire has been to guard Inhalation from being made a drug-vending speculation; and to the last I shall maintain that ground—always happy in having the friendship and coöperation of my numerous medical correspondents throughout the country, whose gentlemanly aid and courteous bearing in my advocacy of a "New System," I shall be always happy to avow—and, if need be, prove by files of letters.

An instance of the above facts just comes to hand in the columns of the *Freeman's Journal* of Cooperstown, which we give at length, with the editorial remarks:

[We publish with pleasure the following communication from Dr. J. M. PEAK, of this village, on the above subject. It is one which *should* command the study and attention of the profession generally.—ED. F. J.]

MR. SHAW—*Dear Sir:* I think many will hereafter agree with me that the public are under great obligations to you for calling their attention, in your paper of last week, to the subject of treating consumption by inhalation, as practiced by Dr. ROBERT HUNTER of New-York, and for the valuable extracts accompanying it, taken from the exposition of his practice as published in the *Tribune*. The subject is one in which almost every family in our land has a special interest. So rapidly is this disease increasing, that no friend of humanity can remain indifferent to the fearful facts. Consumption has long been the opprobrium of the medical profession. No candid physician but will acknowledge the impotency of his efforts when attempting to battle with this tyrant disease. After a practice of 33 years I am myself entirely willing to make the concession. The public also have become satisfied of the utter inefficiency of all the usual modes of treating consumption, and are looking imploringly for some source of relief from the grasp of the destroyer. Hence the almost universal resort to nostrums and panaceas which in ninety-nine cases in a hundred have disappointed the poor victims and left them worse than before. And yet an innate consciousness or belief exists in the public mind that there is somewhere a remedy—yes, a cure for this fearful malady, and that it can and ought to be found. I am fully convinced that that remedy is in the system of Inhalation, and that further improvements will render it an almost certain cure.

I have during the past season enjoyed the privilege of a free acquaintance with Dr. HUNTER, of New-York, and am happy in being able to attest to his kind and gentlemanly qualities as a man, as also to the apparent candor and sincerity which he exhibits to all who call on him or seek his advice. From the several interviews and conversations which I had with him on the subject generally, as well as to his particular treatment by Inhalation, I believe him to be a man of science and deep research, and that he thoroughly understands his subjects. Dr. H. uses no single nostrum. Each case is treated according to the particular symptoms presented. That is, the inhaling mixtures vary with the varying aspects of each particular case. I also met at his rooms, and had conversation with several of his patients who had been a longer or shorter time under treatment, and the results were such as to afford encouragement and inspire confidence.

I would not, by these remarks, intend to convey the idea that all cases of consumption can or will be cured in which this treatment is used. But what I would say is, that I believe that ordinary cases of consumption, uncomplicated with inveterate stomach or liver disease, and where the remedies are seasonably used, may be cured in at least nine cases out of ten, and in such cases too, as the ordinary remedies would fail entirely to cure. In my own case, I have not a shadow of doubt but my lung disease would have been entirely cured by the inhaling process, had not the inveterate and incurable disease of my stomach countervailed all my efforts in that direction.

I have been induced to make the above remarks in order to second your worthy efforts to give light and afford hope to the suffering ones around us, and if it should conduce in any degree to this end, I shall be amply satisfied. To those who may contemplate consulting Dr. HUNTER, I would say, that any further information upon the subject which I may be able to give, will be cheerfully rendered to those who may choose to call on me personally.

J. M. PEAK, M. D.

COOPERSTOWN, Dec. 18, 1854.

(Advertisement.)

☞ D. F. BROWNE's Writing, Book-keeping and Commercial Institute, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, is open day and evening. Mr. BROWNE received the highest prize at the Crystal Palace—the only silver medal awarded for penmanship. All persons wishing to acquire a business hand, are invited to call and see him write before engaging elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—GAS FIXTURES of new designs and unsurpassed workmanship, will be found at the great manufacturing depôt of ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 376 Broadway; also, a new portable gas apparatus, designed for country residences, churches or factories.

[Advertisement.]

"HOW TO CURE RHEUMATISM."—Over 500 applications in December; every one under treatment has been cured or very much benefited.

J. DURNO, Albany, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

MR. J. R. SCOTT IN TWO PIECES AT BARNUM'S.—The celebrated Mr. J. R. SCOTT, an actor of surpassing ability, appears this afternoon and also this evening, in popular characters at BARNUM's Museum. Mr. C. W. CLARKE, HADAWAY and Miss MESTAYER, will also appear on both occasions.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn—Four Horses Burned.

Soon after 2 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a stable in Pacific-street, between Smith and Hoyt, which, with its contents, was entirely consumed, together with a stable and dwelling adjoining. The stables were both owned by J. C. SHEPHERD, and the one where the fire originated was occupied by JOHN DONLY, and the other by PETER BRACKIN. The occupants each lost two horses, several carriages, feed, &c.—valued at, in all, $2,000—upon which there is an insurance of $1,000, equally between the losers. The stables were worth $1,200, and were insured for $1,000. The dwelling house was wood, one story and a half high, and worth $1,000. It was owned by F. A. BRUNELL, who was insured for $800. The occupant, A. DE LA FLECHELLE, saved a large portion of his property in a damaged state. Estimated loss $300—no insurance.

This fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary,—the same premises were fired only one week ago.

The Sunday Liquor Law in Brooklyn.

Mr. EDWARD NEVILLE, keeper of the Kings County Hotel, Williamsburg, appeared before Justice BLACHLEY, in Brooklyn, yesterday, to answer a complaint for violating a Sunday ordinance by selling ardent spirits on Sunday last, when he demanded a Jury trial, and the case was adjourned over to Wednesday next. The same defendant has also given bonds in the sum of $500 to appear before the Court of Sessions to answer any indictment that may be found against him for violating the excise laws.

A Patent Right Case.

For several weeks past Justice BLACHLEY, of Brooklyn, has been investigating a case, where the defendant is charged with obtaining money and property under false pretences. The case involves the right of patent to an invention designated as a "Railroad Car Brake." The complaint is made by JAMES T. LENTS against MATHEW P. COONS, whom he charges with obtaining from him at divers times and in various amounts, money and property to the value of one thousand dollars.

Father Clark is the title of a little volume just issued by SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN, giving sketches and incidents in the life of the pioneer preacher JOHN CLARK, the first man who preached the Gospel as understood by the Methodists on the other side of the Mississippi. It is very entertaining. It is written by "An Old Pioneer."

ARRIVAL OF GEO. N. SANDERS.—This distinguished apostle of Young America, late our Consul to London, arrived in this city yesterday on the steamer *A. L. Shotwell*. Mr. S. left England about two months since, and voyaged to this country by way of the West India Islands, his purpose being to spy out those fair tropical domains, with an eye to their ultimate annexation to this country.—*Louisville Courier, Jan. 23.*

MARRIED.

In this City, by Rev. Daniel Curry, Mr. ANDREW CURTIS, of New-York, to Miss MARY A. TOWNE, only daughter of the late Lithgow Towne, Esq., of Poughkeepsie.

☞ Brunswick, Me., and Poughkeepsie papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, by Rev. E. H. Chapin, LEMUEL SMITH and JOSEPHINE F. COLES, daughter of Dr. J. S. Ostman, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Jan. 25, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 208 Broome-st., Mr. HORACE F. INGERSOLL to Miss CATHARINE JONES, all of this City. The lovely bride was one of Eve's fairest daughters.

In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 25, at the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., corner of 21st-st., by Rev. J. M. Macauley, D. D., STEPHEN C. LYNES, Jr., to CAROLINE SUMNER, eldest daughter of the late Rev. J. M. Rowland, of Brooklyn.

On Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. H. Van Dyke, WM. B. WILLIAMS to Mrs. FRANCES H. FUNK, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Barnstable, Mass., on Thursday, Jan. 25, by Rev. Mr. Doggett, WALTER TUFTS, Jr., of this City, to ELLEN H., daughter of S. S. Crocker, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 25, I. O. of O. F., are hereby notified to attend the funeral of our late brother, WM. A. BAXTER, on Sunday, 28th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, from his late residence, No. 180 Orchard-st. P. S.—Brothers will go direct to the residence, instead of the Lodge-room, as heretofore.

By order, W. O. JONES, N. G.
G. W. TELLER, Secretary.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Jan. 25, ANNA E., wife of John K. Shinner, and daughter of Capt. Abraham Bancker, aged 22 years, 11 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 163 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Jan. 26, Mrs. SARAH PARSONS WOODRUFF, aged 82 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of her son, Albert Woodruff, No. 143 Columbia-st., on Sabbath afternoon, 28th inst., at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

At Yorkville, on Friday, Jan. 26, of consumption, Mr. NEHEMIAH LUDLUM, aged 30 years.

The friends of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, at 1 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, from the residence of W. S. Stilwell, corner of [illegible]-st. and 3d-av.

At Elizabethtown, N. J., on Friday, Jan. 26, Rev. JOHN H. WATERBURY, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place from the house of his brother, Wm. H. Waterbury, No. 105 South 8th-st., Williamsburg, on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Harlem, on Thursday, Jan. 25, of dropsy on the brain, SARAH BROWN PITTS, daughter of Caroline M. Durand, and niece of Wm. A. and Sarah A. Brown, aged 7 years, 4 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Red House, Harlem, on Saturday, the 27th, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

At Fort Lee, N. J., on Thursday, Jan. 24, MARY ANN, second daughter of Charles S. and Abigail H. Watkins, aged 16 years, 6 months and 22 days.

The funeral will take place on Sunday, the 28th. Her remains will be taken across the river to the family vault in Trinity Church Cemetery, if the weather permits, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 26.

$18,000 Indiana State 5s..s3	82½	50 Erie Railroad....s30	46
10,000 Virginia 6s	95¼	150 do....b10	46
1,000 Missouri 6s	91	200 do....c	46
4,000 Erie In. Bonds...c	103	50 do....b3	46
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	78	100 do....b10	46
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '62	78	200 do....b60	47
1,000 do.	78	200 do....s3	46
12,000 Erie Bds of '75..s30	80	100 do.	46
3,000 Erie Bds of '83	87½	200 do....s30	46
1,000 H. R. 1st M. Bs.	101	100 do....b15	46
5,000 Cl. Col. R. R. Bds.	73	16 North Ind. Const'n	79
14,000 N.Y. Cen. R.R. Bds	85	5 Clev., C. & Cin. R. R.	[illegible]
4 Bank of Commerce..c	105	250 Harlem Railroad	31
41 Metropolitan Bank	100	700 do....s30	31½
40 Canton Co.	22½	300 do....b60	32
150 do....b60	23	300 do....b60	31
300 Nic. Transit Co.	17½	100 do.	31
250 do....s3	17½	100 Reading Railroad....s3	72
200 do.	17	100 do....s3	72
50 do....b10	17	100 do....s3	72
100 Cumber. Coal Co....b7	34½	100 do....b10	72
375 do.	34½	100 do....s10	72
100 do....s3	34	200 do....s3	72
300 do....b60	34	200 do....s30	72
300 do.	34½	125 Hudson Riv. R. R...b3	37½
300 do....b60	34½	100 do.	37
50 do....s10	34	10 Mich. Central R. R..b3	76½
100 N. Y. Cent. R. R..sm	88½	54 do....b3	77
150 do....b30	89	10 Mich. Southern R. R.	[illegible]
250 do....opg	89	50 Panama Railroad	90
300 Erie Railroad....s3	46½	70 do.	90½
250 do.	46½	25 Northern Ind. R. R.	94
300 do....c	46	240 Galena & Chic. R. R..s3	93
50 do....b10	46	40 do.	[illegible]
200 do....b30	46½	17 do.	92
100 do....b60	47	50 do....b60	[illegible]
100 do....s10	46½	125 Chich. & Rock I. R. R.	[illegible]
50 do....s30	46		

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000 Missouri 6s	92	300 Reading Railroad	73
10,000 Indiana State 5s..s3	83	50 N. Y. Cent'l R. R..opg	89½
1,000 Erie Convt. Bds. '71	78½	20 Michigan South. R. R.	90½
5,000 Erie Bonds of '83	87½	22 Panama Railroad	90
1,000 Erie Bds. of '75	80½	250 Erie Railroad	46
5,000 Panama Bs. 2d is	90½	50 do....s10	46
4,000 do.	91	150 do....c	46
20 Market Bank	106	100 do....b30	47
200 Morris Canal	14	100 do....b30	46½
200 Nic. Transit Co....b30	17	100 do....s3	46
800 do....b15	17	100 Harlem Railroad...b60	31
300 do.	17	100 do....s15	31
100 do....b15	17	100 do....s60	31
300 Cumb. Coal Co.	35	100 do.	31
50 do.	35½	150 Hudson Riv. R. R.	37
200 do....s60	35½	50 do....b60	37½
200 do....b40	35½	100 do....s30	36
50 do.	35½	5 Northern Ind'a R. R.	94
100 do.	35	50 Illinois Central R. R.	97
50 do....s60	35		

FRIDAY, Jan. 26—P. M.

There is something of a pause in the Stock Market, after the recent advance of from 5 to 10 ℘ cent. on the active Road and other shares, and nearly the same large advance in several descriptions of State and Railway Bonds. This is caused by no change in the Money market, nor by any serious apprehension in the early alteration of the Bank movement; but partly by the rapid character of the advance in Erie, New-York Central and Reading, which has brought more Stock into the Street to be concentrated in the hands of the leading Bull operators, and partly by the absence of Foreign orders for Bonds at anything like present prices. There is much less activity among the English and Continental Brokers, from the last named cause. The orders by the *Pacific*, which, as remarked yesterday, are less numerous than by the previous packet, were limited in prices by our quotations in December. The latest advices in England were to the 27th of December, when the New-York market list was, on an average, 8 ℘ cent. below present rates. But notwithstanding these influences, holders here evince considerable firmness, and the sales to-day yielded only a fraction on the rates paid yesterday, except in the case of Harlem Railroad shares, which are affected by the decision of the Court on the assumption of the Stock fraudulently issued last Summer. The closing bids were under 31 ℘ cent. The decline in Erie and Reading was ¼ ℘ cent. each at the closing, as compared with Thursday afternoon. The Railway and State Bond sales were also ¼ ℘ cent. lower. The rise in Nicaragua Transit of yesterday was not sustained, while, on the other hand, the speculative movement in Cumberland Coal was carried 1 ℘ cent. higher, closing sales 35½. The general market wound up irregular in the bidding.

The transactions in Foreign bills for the Bremen steamer, sailing to-morrow, were not large, but the rates, particularly on the Continent, were again quite full. On Paris 5.15@5.13¾. The regular London drawers were asking 109@109½, and some transient Colonial bills were done at 109. The steamer will take, some Foreign Coin and a few California bars, about $250,000 in all. The supply of Money at call and on very short prime paper continues free, and a few of the Stock houses are supplied as cheap as 6 ℘ cent. on select collaterals. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $155,723; paid $118,410, and held at the close of business, $2,354,000. The import of Foreign Dry Goods this week is only $1,898,723, against $3,129,046 the corresponding week last year. The difference in the Silk importation alone is about $687,000, or $222,000 against $909,000. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	[illegible] Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	507	$194,884	174	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Cotton	311	221,277	292	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Silk	261	184,809	152	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Man. of Flax	429	108,425	246	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Miscellaneous	2,955	84,885	2,984	34,785	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	5,169	$793,881	4,778	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
		236,842				[illegible]

Total entered...$1,029,723 Total marketed...$1,[illegible]

We have from the State Capitol the following additional figures from the returns made to the Legislature by the Savings' Banks:

BANK OF SAVINGS, CHAMBERS-STREET.

Paid during year 1854 .... $3,[illegible],140
Received during the year .... 2,[illegible]

This institution has still on deposit about $4,[illegible].

MERCHANTS' CLERKS.

Paid during the year .... $[illegible],537
Received during the year .... [illegible],784

BROADWAY.

Paid during the year .... $[illegible],782
Received same time .... [illegible],172

The present deposits are $543,548, of which $[illegible] is held on Bond and Mortgage, and $154,000 in City and State Stocks.

MANHATTAN.

Paid during the year $864,106
Received during the year 673,377

Present investment $1,089,024, of which $787,000 is in Bond and Mortgage, and $128,000 in State and City Stocks.

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL.

Paid during the year .... $[illegible]
Received during the year .... [illegible],313

Present investment $852,042, of which $[illegible] is in Bond and Mortgage, and the remainder in City, State and demand loans. The number of present depositors 2,182, of whom 1,725 are natives of Ireland, numbering 364 day laborers and 241 female domestics.

GREENWICH.

Paid during the year .... $1,[illegible],310
Received during the year .... 1,[illegible],442

Present investment $2,430,220 for 10,505 depositors. The Bonds and Mortgages are $1,173,000, and the Stocks $1,120,000.

CHAMBER'S.

Present investment $6,632,314, of which $6,[illegible],176 belongs to depositors and $190,138 to surplus fund.

Auction sales of Stocks and Bonds will be held to-morrow at the Merchants' Exchange by Mr. NICOLAY and by Messrs. MULLER & Co., both at 12½ o'clock.

The Bank of Albany advertises in the present number of our paper to pay the January coupon on the first mortgage of the Troy and Rutland Railroad. The funds for this purpose were remitted as early as December 30 to one of the Wall-street Banks, but were returned by the Cashier, from the apprehension of conflict with the Second Mortgage holders.

Reading Railroad.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Jan. 26.

The New-York *Herald*, yesterday, with characteristic modesty, charges that the whole Press of Philadelphia has been subsidized by the Reading Railroad Company with the view of having their late annual report puffed into notoriety. Such of our contemporaries as feel it necessary to deny such a charge as this from the *Herald* may do so; we do not. Our purpose is with the following matter of fact: The *Herald* charges that the capital debt of the Company within the last nine years has been doubled, and during that time has made but two cash dividends, neither of which was earned. Now, so far from this being true, the Reading Railroad Company has made six cash dividends of 3½ per cent. since the 1st of January, 1851, less than four years, and within the same time has divided three stock dividends of 10½ per cent. The *Herald* makes sundry other charges, and presents some figures calculated to prejudice the credit of the Company, but as they are grounded with the very erroneous statement which we have corrected, we have not thought it worth while to devote to them the time necessary to prove their falsity.

Markets by Telegraph.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Jan. 26.

MONEY matters are much easier. Eastern Exchange we quote at ½ per cent. premium.

HOGS are selling at $4 75@$4 90. PROVISIONS are dull.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

[illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 14 | Sun sets.... 5 11 | Moon sets.... 3 [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.. 3 40 | Gov. Island... 5 [illegible] | Hell Gate.... 5 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK.....FRIDAY, JAN. 26.

Cleared.

Steamship Hermann, Higgins, Bremen, C. H. Sand. Ship Medomack, Livingston, London, Dunham & Dimon. Kathay, Stoddard, San Francisco, Goodhue & Co. Bark Neal America, (Ham.,) Peters, Hamburg, E. Beck & Kunhardt. Schrs. Elvira, Ingalls, Cape Haytien, [illegible]; E. F. Sawyer, Farwell, Baracoa, Wadleigh & Knap; Telegraph, Booth, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; [illegible], Cook, Savannah, Scranton & Tallman. Propeller Locust Point, French, Baltimore, H. B. Cromwell.

Arrived.

[illegible]

Memoranda.

[illegible]

Spoken, &c.

[illegible]

Foreign Ports.

[illegible]